

MILLING WORLD

AND

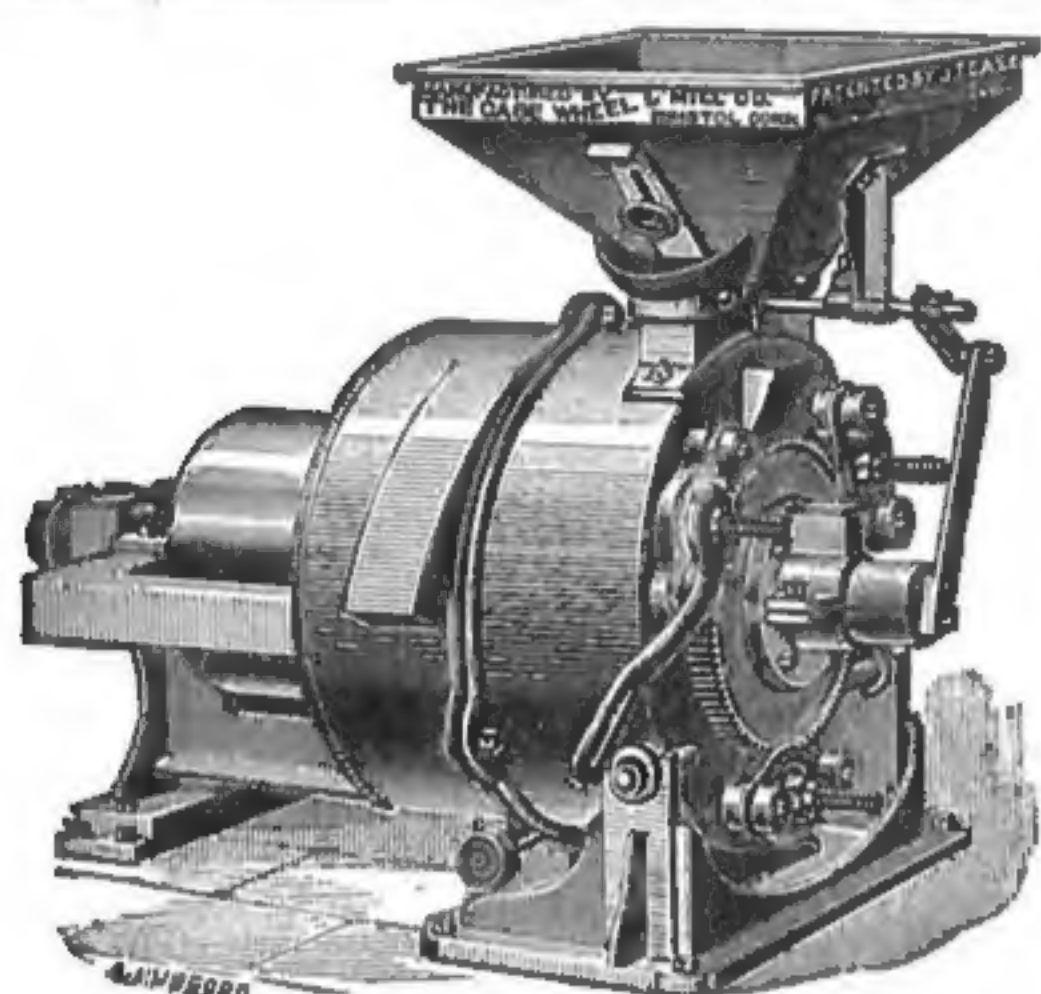
CHRONICLE OF THE GRAIN AND FLOUR TRADE

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XX. No. 17.

BUFFALO, N. Y., JUNE 24, 1889.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.



VICTORY OVER ALL OTHERS. SINGLE & DOUBLE VERTICAL GRINDING MILLS.

(J. T. CASE'S PATENT.)

FACTS ARE MIGHTIER THAN ASSERTIONS. READ WHAT THEY SAY:

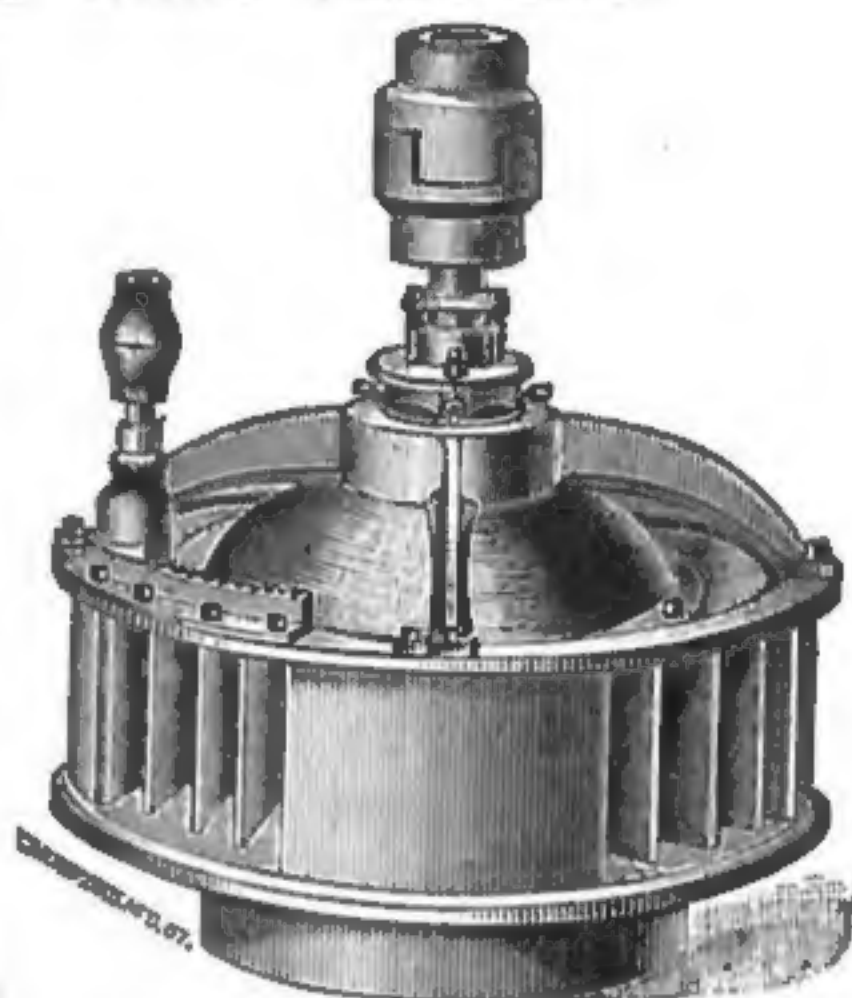
"Our 20-inch mill made by the Case Wheel & Mill Co. is in every respect satisfactory, easy to handle, and best results obtained of any mill in the country, with same quantity coal and power."—A. S. RUSSELL & Co., Meriden, Conn.
 "Superior to any mill in use."—Geo. Weston, Bristol, Conn.
 "The best satisfaction in quantity and quality."—CHILD'S ELEVATOR, Manchester, Ct.
 "We take pleasure in recommending it."—GARLAND, LINCOLN & Co., Worcester, Mass.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE—ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE.

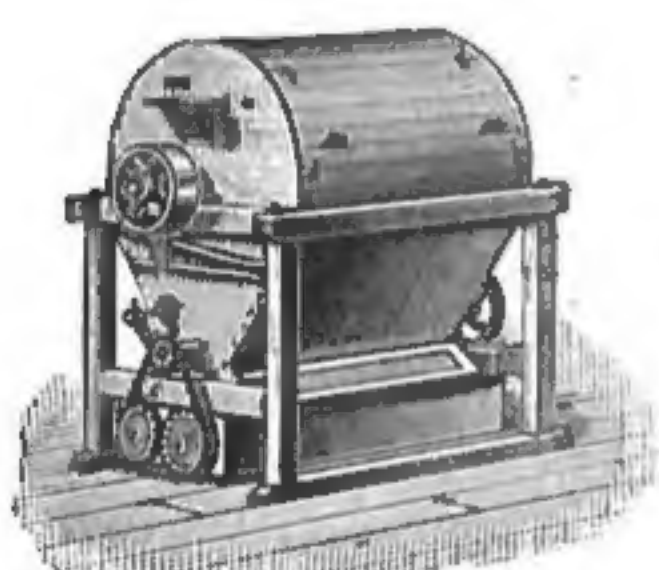
The Improved National Turbine Water Wheel

The Best for Economy; The Best for Durability; The Best for Power. ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED NATIONAL WATER WHEELS IN USE Prove that our Assertions are Supported by the Leading Manufacturers in the Country. Send for illustrated catalogue and prices to the manufacturers.

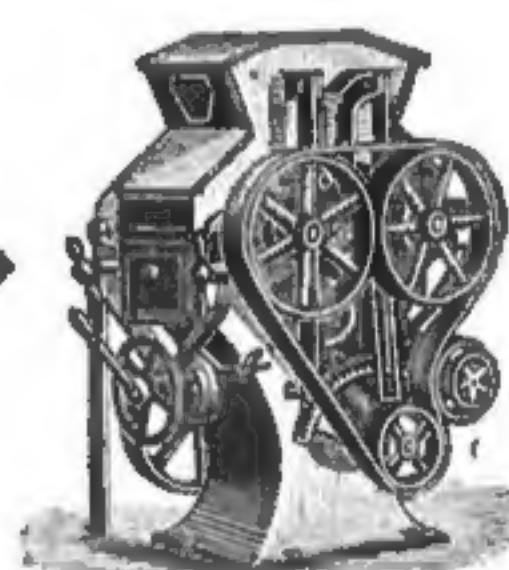
The Case Wheel & Mill Co., Bristol, Conn.



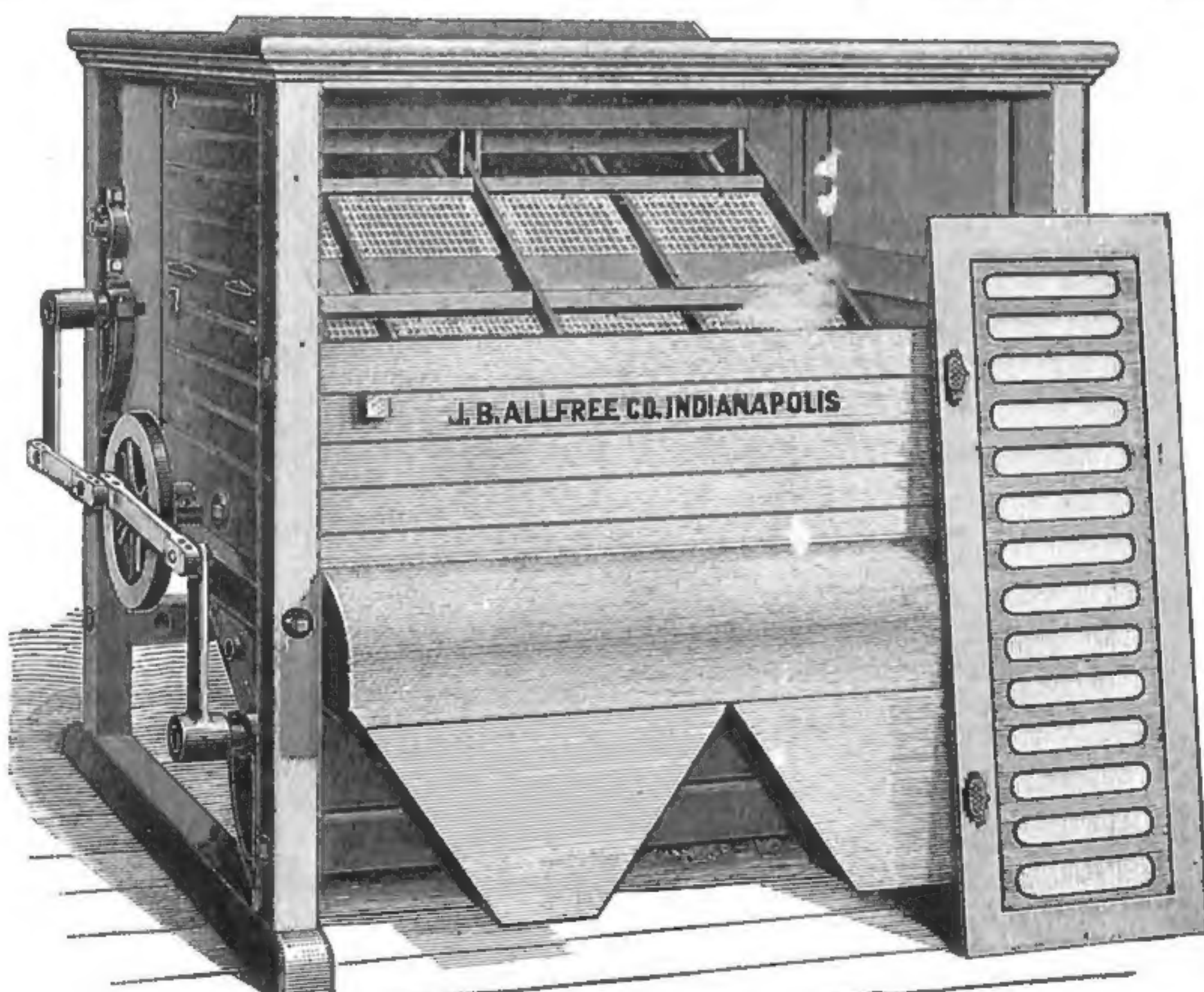
THE ONLY NOISELESS SIEVE SCALPER.



Bran Duster.



Wheat Roller Mill.



The J. B. Allfree Sieve Scalper.

—ADDRESS FOR PRICES, ETC.—

The J. B. Allfree Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

103 AND 105 SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA STREET.

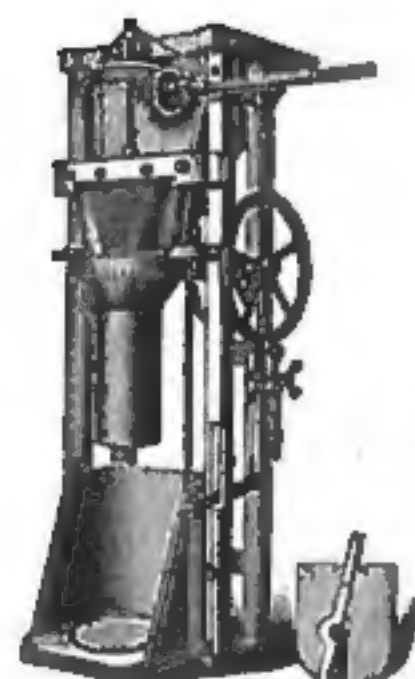
MILL BUILDERS AND GENERAL MILL FURNISHERS.

DUFOR BOLTING CLOTH A SPECIALTY.

Buy our Scalpers and thus avoid the terrible racket made by other machines; ours is Noiseless.

It will Take Care of 1 Break in a 500-Barrel Mill.

Immense Capacity.
Power Required Merely Nominal.
It will Take Care of 3 or 4 Breaks in a 100-Barrel Mill.



Flour Packer.



Corn Mill.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

Our entire works were destroyed by fire on the night of May 10th. Scarcely two hours after the workmen had left their day's work a fierce fire started which in less than two hours left our entire plant as complete a wreck as was ever witnessed. But like the

FABLED PHOENIX OF MYTHOLOGY

We have risen from our own ashes, and have erected a temporary machine shop above the ruins, and have it already furnished with power and new machinery for Re-Grinding and Re-Corrugating Rolls, together with Lathes and other machinery for doing general machine work. We have leased some Large Railroad Shops and an Extensive Wood-Working Factory so that we are now building Case Roller Mills, Purifiers, Inter-Elevator Flour Dressers and all our other machinery nearly as fast as ever.

OUR PATTERNS WERE SAVED

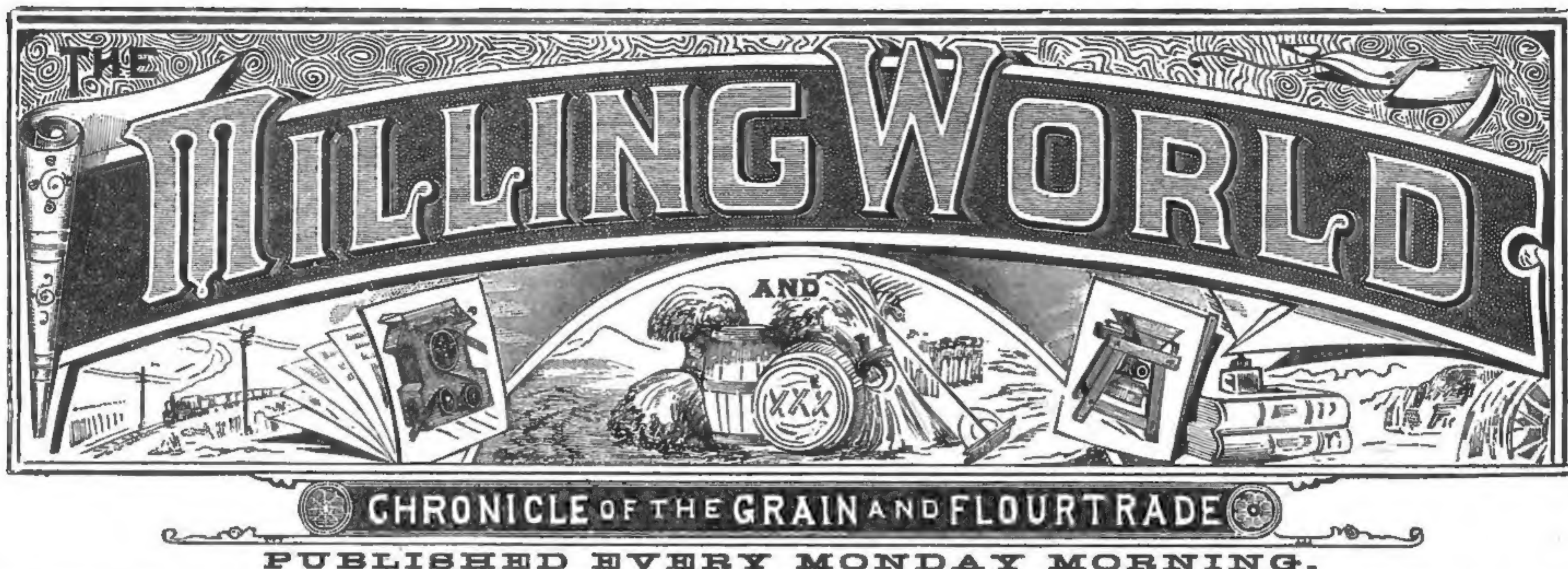
Also all our Plans, Flow Sheets, and the Records of our Business.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE WORKS

Will be erected at once on a large building site just purchased, and we intend to make our shops when completed the most convenient and best equipped plant in the country. We expect soon to get caught up with our orders, and will be in shape to contract for new work at an early date. We hereby tender our sincere thanks to our many friends for their letters of sympathy and good will, and also to those who have been patiently waiting for their machines until we could get in shape to make them. We assure all our friends that we shall still be in the field with Case machinery, and will be glad to answer all inquiries the same as ever, for we are still doing business at the old stand.

THE CASE MFG. CO., COLUMBUS, O.

PLEASE MENTION "THE MILLING WORLD."



VOL. XX. No. 17.

BUFFALO, N. Y., JUNE 24, 1889.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

EDITOR CAWKER, of "The United States Miller and The Milling Engineer," has the thanks of THE MILLING WORLD for advance proof-sheets of his report of the Milwaukee convention. Colonel Cawker knows how to do a graceful act in the way of editorial courtesy, and, had not our own comprehensive report been before the public at the time of our receipt of his, we would have made use of some of the documents which it presents in full. Thanks, Colonel.

THAT bogus resolution business, as "settled" at Milwaukee, may satisfy the 30 or more or less members of the National Association, the secretary of that body and the three or four members of the executive committee, but it will not strike the average outside observer as in the slightest degree affecting the real resolution, that was read in the Buffalo meeting, immediately copied by the Buffalo reporter and printed in the Buffalo paper on the same day. The action of the convention may be reckoned a great triumph by Secretary Seamans, but it was not a triumph of honesty or common-sense. It is generally supposed, how truthfully it is impossible to say, that the knowledge of the certain action of the managers on that question was what prevented President J. H. Seybt from attending the Milwaukee convention. If that estimable gentlemen really did remain away from the meeting rather than sanction such a proceeding, his action is entirely creditable to him, however disastrous it may prove to be for the association.

WHEAT-GROWING enterprises are meeting serious reverses nowadays. In Australia there is a serious shortage, necessitating importations of wheat from the United States. In Chili there is a similar shortage, necessitating importations. The Argentine Republic crop, which was said to be large enough to give 40,000,000 bushels for export, is so short that no exportations are possible, and it may even turn out that importations from the United States will be necessary. The great flouring-mill built at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to grind Argentine wheat and cut the Brazilian importation of American flour, has no Argentine wheat to grind. It must either shut down or grind American wheat. It is doing the best it can and is now importing into Brazil enough United States wheat to enable it to maintain its output of 2,000 barrels of flour a day. India has the prospect of a famine in one important province, and the Indian wheat crop in general is short and poor, even poorer than usual. Russia is believed to have gone so far down in the scale in crop conditions that she can not be relied upon for even an average crop. Austro-Hungary reports serious damage in important regions. In the United States the conditions during the past week have been such as to warrant the hope of only an average crop of winter wheat. The spring-wheat prospect is still encouraging. On the whole, the situation seems to point to less than an average output of wheat throughout the world, and consequently to increased prices in the near future.

THAT wailing Jeremiah among the crop prophets, Prognosticator Prime, in a recent hemi-demi-semi-jeremiad on the spring-wheat crop writes: "I have had very full reports

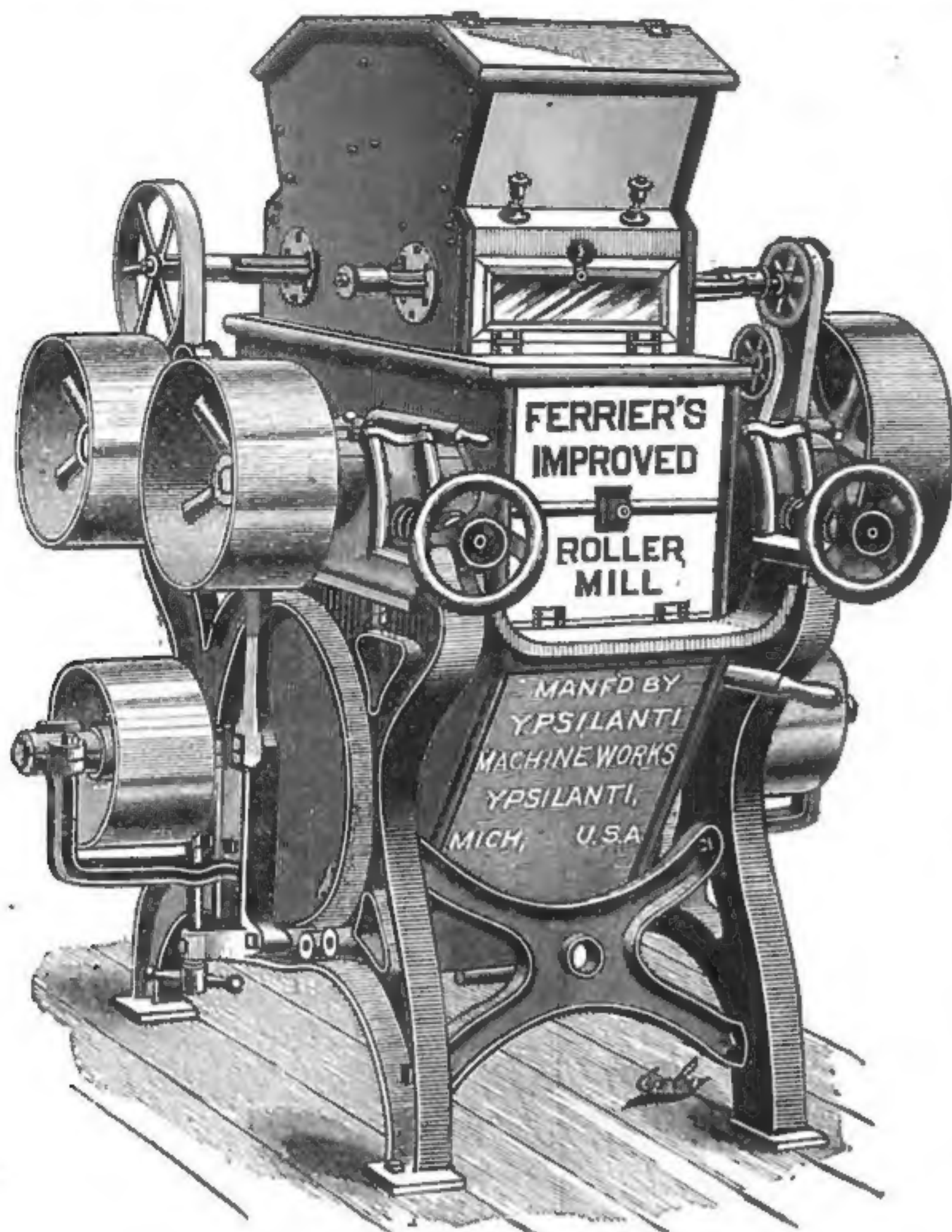
and also access to information covering a very large area from sources unprejudiced and unbiased, and I feel free to say that the general newspaper accounts with regard to such fine prospects for the spring wheat are not correct. The chances to-day, unless the weather of the next sixty days should prove unexceptionally good, are against an average crop." That settles it! We had been thinking, and we have already asserted, that the wheat-crop boom was being overdone, and that probably only an average crop should be looked for, but, if Prognosticator Prime holds that view, we at once abandon it. We shall expect to see any thing and every thing except what he predicts, especially when he begins to base his predictions on "unprejudiced and unbiased" sources of information. When Prime begins to assume the air of having settled any particular crop, then begin to look for mischief. Last year he generously gave us, beforehand, to be sure, a "disastrous failure" crop, and yet in eleven months that "disastrous failure" crop has furnished about 85,000,000 bushels for exportation. If he starts in to ruin the 1889 crop, there is no telling what the surplus will be. Prognosticator Prime should at once begin to macerate his cerebrum in aqua pura frigida. His hepatic morbidity makes successful auto-hepatoscopy impossible in the case of the wheat crop of the United States.

OUR esteemed British cotemporary, The London "Miller," says: "Some high authorities have declared that the best lands of the United States are already played out, and that expensive restorative farming is necessary to maintain wheat cultivation in its present dimensions." We would like to know who or what these "high authorities" may be. Our British cotemporaries were some time ago misled, by the same "high authorities," presumably, into believing that American wheat had lost its former high quality. They have discovered that they were misled. They should be careful about accepting, from any "high authority" in existence, the statement that "the best lands in the United States are played out." It is a statement that is absolutely incapable of proof. Right here in western New York are thousands of acres of land yielding yearly from 35 to 55 bushels of fine wheat to the acre. In Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan and Nebraska no deterioration of soil is reported or known. In Minnesota and Dakota the land is practically new yet, and it is capable of yielding as high as 30 and 35 bushels to the acre whenever the meteorological conditions are favorable and the insect pests are not too numerous and too ruinously industrious. The "best lands" in Oregon, Washington and Idaho can turn out from 45 to 65 bushels, and in some cases as high as 72 bushels, of wheat to the acre. In California some of the most fertile of the "best land" is only beginning to come under culture. All this talk about the "best lands" in the United States being "played out" is mere thin, sickly, ghastly moonshine. As the demand for wheat increases, the development of new land and the proper cultivation of old land will result in a supply that will keep up with the demand. Neighbors over the Atlantic, chain your "high authorities" up. Their bite may be dangerous during the heated spell.

YPSILANTI MACHINE WORKS, YPSILANTI, MICH.
MILL BUILDERS

And Manufacturers of

FLOUR MILL MACHINERY



Dealers in Bolting Cloth. Walterhouse's Centrifugals; Walterhouse's Slow-Running Flour Dresser with Inside Cylinder; Plain Round Reels; Scalpers, Bolting Screens, Etc., Etc., Etc.

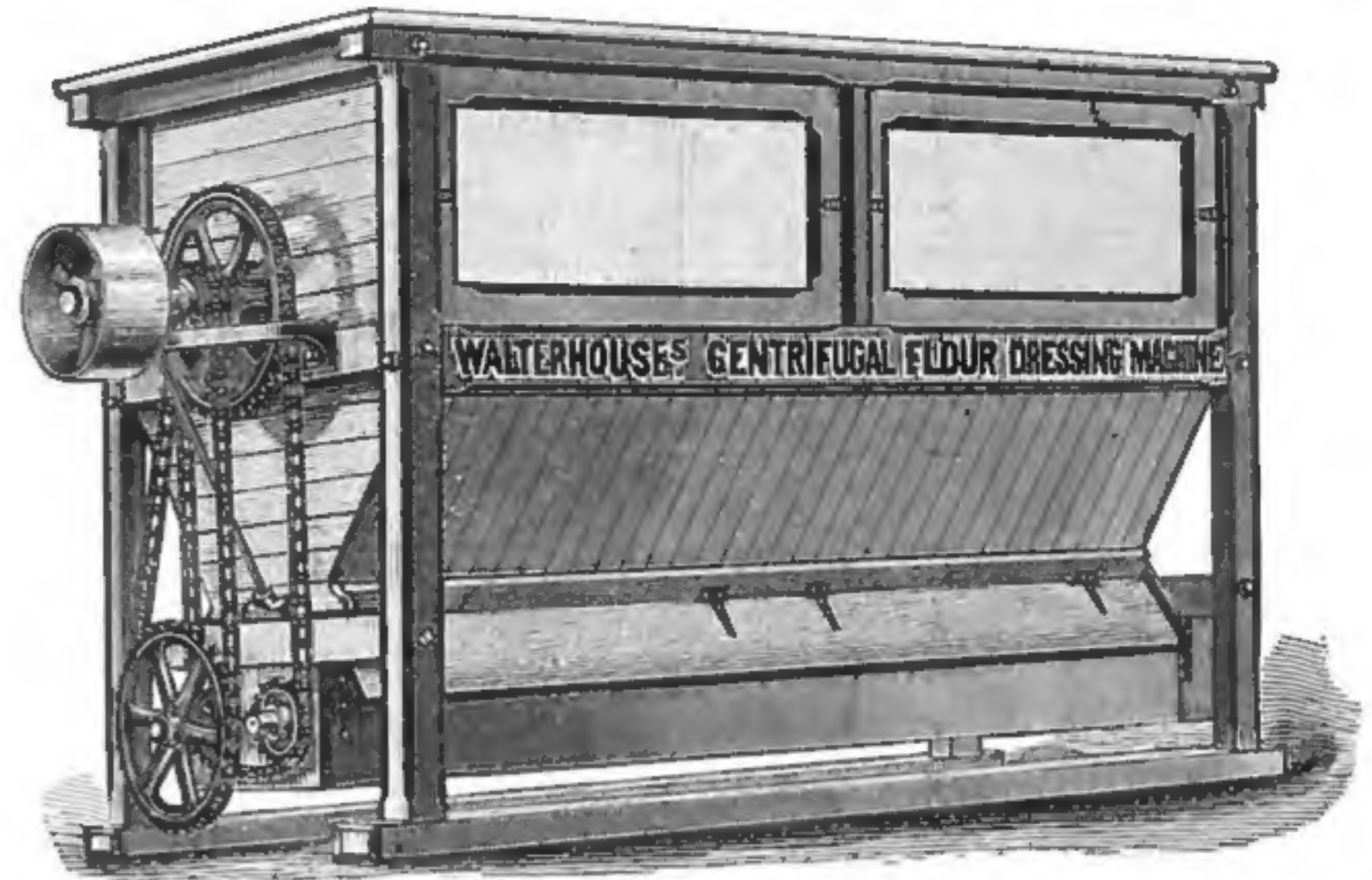
Sizes of Ferrier's Improved Four- Roller Mills.	6x12	6x15	6x20
	9x15	9x18	9x24

NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY 8, 1889.

YPSILANTI MACHINE WORKS, YPSILANTI, MICH.

Gentlemen: We have had a line of your "Roller Mills" in use for over two years, and they have given entire satisfaction in every respect. They work like a charm, and their ease of adjustment and solid structure, together with the excellent finish you give them, can but recommend your machines to the milling public.

Yours respectfully, **A. R. DICKINSON & CO.**



JOHN ORFF, PROPRIETOR OF
EMPIRE FLOURING MILLS.
FORT WAYNE, IND., APRIL 10, 1889.

YPSILANTI MACHINE WORKS, YPSILANTI, MICH.

Gentlemen: The Centrifugal Reel bought from you some time ago is doing its work complete in every respect. It does a large amount of work, and does it well. Should we make further changes in bolting, shall use more of them. Wishing you success, we remain,

Respectfully,
JOHN ORFF.

OFFICE OF LEXINGTON MILL CO.,
LEXINGTON, MICH., JAN. 22, 1889.

TO YPSILANTI MACHINE WORKS.

Gents: In reply to yours of June 5th, would say that we are well pleased with our mill. It has more than met our expectations. Although it was feared that the six-inch rolls would not prove a success, we find them to be complete in every respect. We are making as fine a flour as there is made in the state, and we guarantee our patent to be equal to Minnesota Patent. The mill has given us no trouble whatever since we started it, and for plan and workmanship, your Mr. G. Walterhouse deserves great credit. If your friends doubt it would be pleased to have them come and see for themselves.

Yours respectfully,
LEXINGTON MILL CO.

Dawson's Roller Mill

Is acknowledged to be the very best in the market. It has our Patent Automatic Centrifugal feeder, never failing to feed the stock the full length of rolls in an even sheet. It is the Latest and Best feed out, uses less power and is simple in construction. It can be placed on any style of machine with little expense. We use for roll bearings phosphor-bronze metal which will admit rolls being run at any speed without heating and with little friction, and uses little oil. We use the Dawson Corrugation, which is admitted the best in long or short system mills as the action is granulating rather than CUTTING.

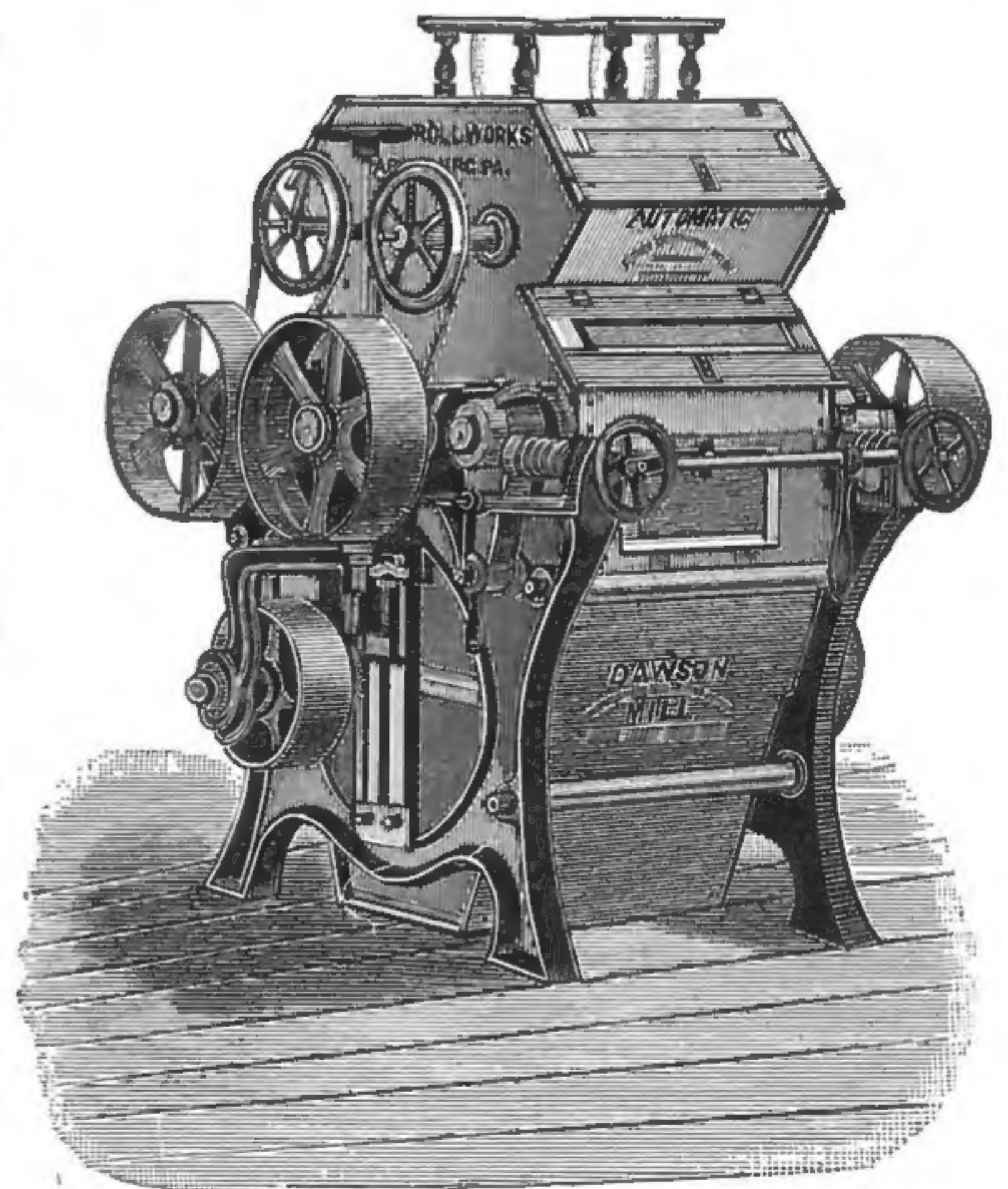
We have a large plant to Re-grind and Re-Corrugate Rolls.

Owing to our late increased facilities and central location we are enabled to ship goods promptly on the shortest notice.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING REMODELING THEIR MILLS OR
BUYING ANY ROLLER MACHINES ARE REQUESTED TO PUT
THEMSELVES IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH US.

FOR PRICE LISTS AND CIRCULARS, ADDRESS,

Dawson Roll Works, Harrisburg, Pa.



MILLING WORLD

CHRONICLE OF THE GRAIN AND FLOUR TRADE

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY. OFFICES: { Corner Pearl and Seneca Streets,
Over Bank of Attica.
McFAUL & NOLAN, - - - PROPRIETORS.
THOMAS McFAUL. JAMES NOLAN.

SUBSCRIPTION.

In the United States and Canada, postage prepaid, \$1.50 Per Year, in advance; remit by Postal Order, Registered Letter, or New York Exchange. Currency in un-registered letter at sender's risk.
To all Foreign Countries embraced in the General Postal Union, \$2.25 Per Year, in advance.
Subscribers can have the mailing address of their paper changed as often as they desire. Send both old and new addresses. Those who fail to receive their papers promptly will please notify at once.

ADVERTISING.

Rates for ordinary advertising made known on application.
Advertisements of Mills for Sale or to Rent; Partners, Help or Situation Wanted, or of a similar character One cent per word each insertion, or where four consecutive insertions are ordered at once, the charge will be Three cents per word. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Cash must accompany all orders for advertisements of this class.
Orders for new advertisements should reach this office on Friday morning, to insure immediate insertion. Changes for current advertisements should be sent so as to reach this office on Saturday morning.

EDITOR'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Correspondence is invited from millers and millwrights on any subject pertaining to any branch of milling or the grain and flour trades.
Correspondents must give their full name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
This paper has no connection with a millfurnishing house and aims to represent the trade without prejudice, fear or favor.
Address all communications

THE MILLING WORLD,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Entered at the Post Office, at Buffalo, N. Y., as mail matter of second-class.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements under this head, 25 cents each insertion for 25 words, and 1 cent for each additional word. Cash with order. Four consecutive insertions will be given for the price of three.

BUCKWHEAT MILLING A SPECIALTY.

A reliable Roller Miller wants work. Can make one-third more buckwheat flour than average millers, conditions the same. Granulated meal, etc. H. N. Z., 228 James street, Buffalo, N. Y. 710

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of Mills for Sale or Rent, Partners Wanted, Machines for Sale or Exchange, etc., etc., cost 1 cent per word, for one insertion, or 3 cents per word for four insertions. No order taken for less than 25 cents for one insertion, or 50 cents for four insertions. Cash must accompany the order. When replies are ordered sent care of this office, 10 cents must be added to pay postage.

WANTED.

A miller with some capital to help stock with, to take charge and run my mill. Address LOCK BOX 265, Clearfield, Clearfield county, Pa. 1720

A GOOD OPENING.

A good opening is offered for an Exchange and Custom Flouring Mill at Waterville, Southern Minnesota, in the centre of the Cannon River Valley. The best wheat district in Minnesota. For further details address DAVID B. PARSONS, Waterville, Minnesota. 1417

FOR SALE.

Several good second-hand and new turbines of various styles. Second-hand price list and descriptive matter and prices of our new machines sent free. Every one interested in the shortest route to successful milling on rolls or in grinding corn and feed with the least expense of power, should address us before buying.
FLENNIKEN TURBINE CO.,
Dubuque, Iowa.

8tf

MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

One No. 0 Standard Combined Separator, Smutter and Brush Machine; new, best make.
One 20-Inch Vertical Portable Mill, French Buhr Stone, hung on horizontal shaft; capacity 25 to 40 bushels per hour; new, best make.
One 14-Inch Vertical Feed Mill; best make, new, a bargain.
One No. 6 Dustless Separator; new, a bargain.
One No. 1 Full Rigged Combined Dustless Separator; new, a bargain.
Four Corn Cob Crushers, right or left hand, driven from above or below, best make; capacity 40 to 60 bushels per hour.
Two No. 1 Corn Shellers. New.
One No. 2 Purifier. New. Best make. A bargain.
For particulars address, FRANK SMITH, care of THE MILLING WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. 5tf

M-I-L-L-E-R-S

Wanting Bolting Cloths should write for discounts on same before purchasing elsewhere to

SAMUEL CAREY,
17 Broadway, New York.

MILL WANTED.

I want to rent a good water power custom mill for a long term of years. For particulars address "W," care of THE MILLING WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. 16

FOR RENT CHEAP.

A hundred-barrel flouring mill, and the late roller improvements, a large feed grinding trade in connection. Mill has a good exchange and local flour trade, situated on the C. and N. H. Ry. at Harvard Junction, sixty-three miles from Chicago. THE HARVARD SEWING MACHINE CO., Harvard, Ill. 1215

FOR SALE.

Our 4-run mill, water and steam power; water nine months of the year; mill lately fitted up with Aug. Heine System of Bolting. Mill is in first-class repair; also saw-mill on same dam; about thirty acres of land with the property; good stand for a roller mill, fine grain country in Central New York lake region; four miles from Lehigh Valley Railroad. Call on or address, MOSS BROS., Waterburgh, Tompkins county, N. Y. 1417

FOR SALE.

A flouring mill at Washington, Tazewell county, Ill., three run of buhrs, good engines and mill complete. Good wheat section and practically no opposition. Present value of milling winter wheat 72 to 75 cents. Coal \$2 per ton. Railroad tracks to mill. Will sell very cheap on easy terms. Apply to or address, P. B. & C. C. MILES, Room 24, Chamber of Commerce, Peoria, Ill. 1417

SECRETARY SEAMANS was re-elected treasurer and secretary of the "national" association. It is well. Without Secretary Seamans there would be no association. The President and all the other officers might stay away, but with Secretary Seamans present there will be a session of some sort every time. Mr. Secretary, when and where will you meet next year?

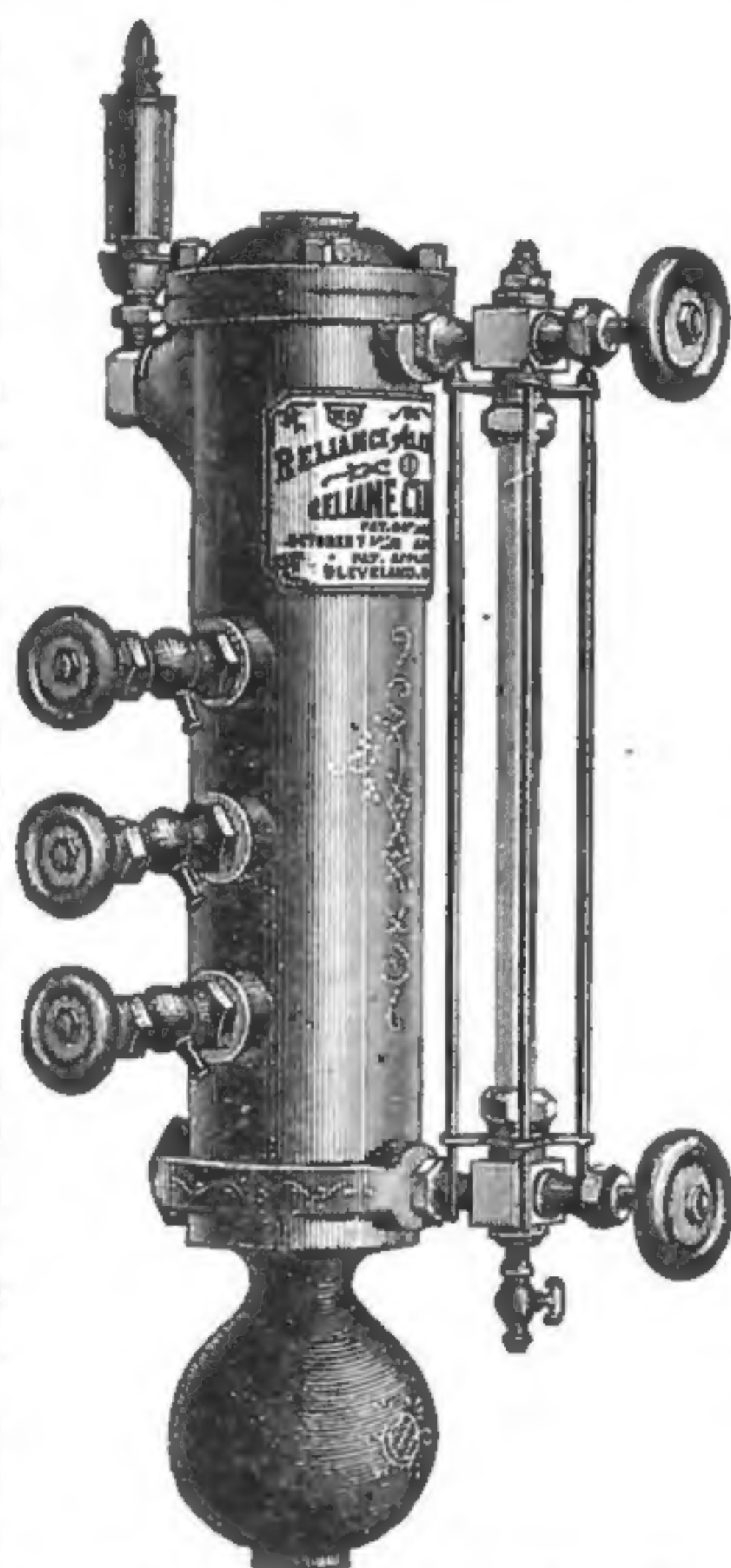
WE ARE sorry to note that the endorsement of Mr. George Bain, of St. Louis, Mo., by the Millers' National Association, did not bring that amiable gentleman the Glasgow consulship. The "national" association failed to secure free trade in wheat last year. It failed to secure the Glasgow consulship this year. What will it fail to do next year? It has evidently lost its grip.

AND so the Millers' National Association is going to be nice to those milling journals whose "conduct justifies" any condescension on the part of that comical body! Ha, ha, ha! Ho, ho, ho! He, he, he! Ker-r-r-w-h-i-z-z-z-o-o-o-e-e-w-a-a-h!!! Say, neighbors, what do you think of the quaint Youngstown, Ohio, brand of humor? Are you laughing with us, or did the Homeric palaver paralyze you all? O! "Whose conduct justifies" is a mighty good phrase, or clause, is n't it? What does it mean? What is a milling journal to do to win the worthless favor of the moribund "national" association? What does any journal in this wide land care for that organization? After having given it oceans of free advertising in years gone by, it now proposes to do something nice for those journals whose "conduct justifies" the favor. The promise to those that shall fawn upon it seems to imply some dire penalty to those that shall picture it just as it is. Very well, Mr. Baldwin, you have the floor. Sail in! Wipe us out! Mop the earth with us! Flail us about to your heart's content! Have all the fun you can! And may it never be said of a single milling journal that its "conduct justifies" any possible favor from you!

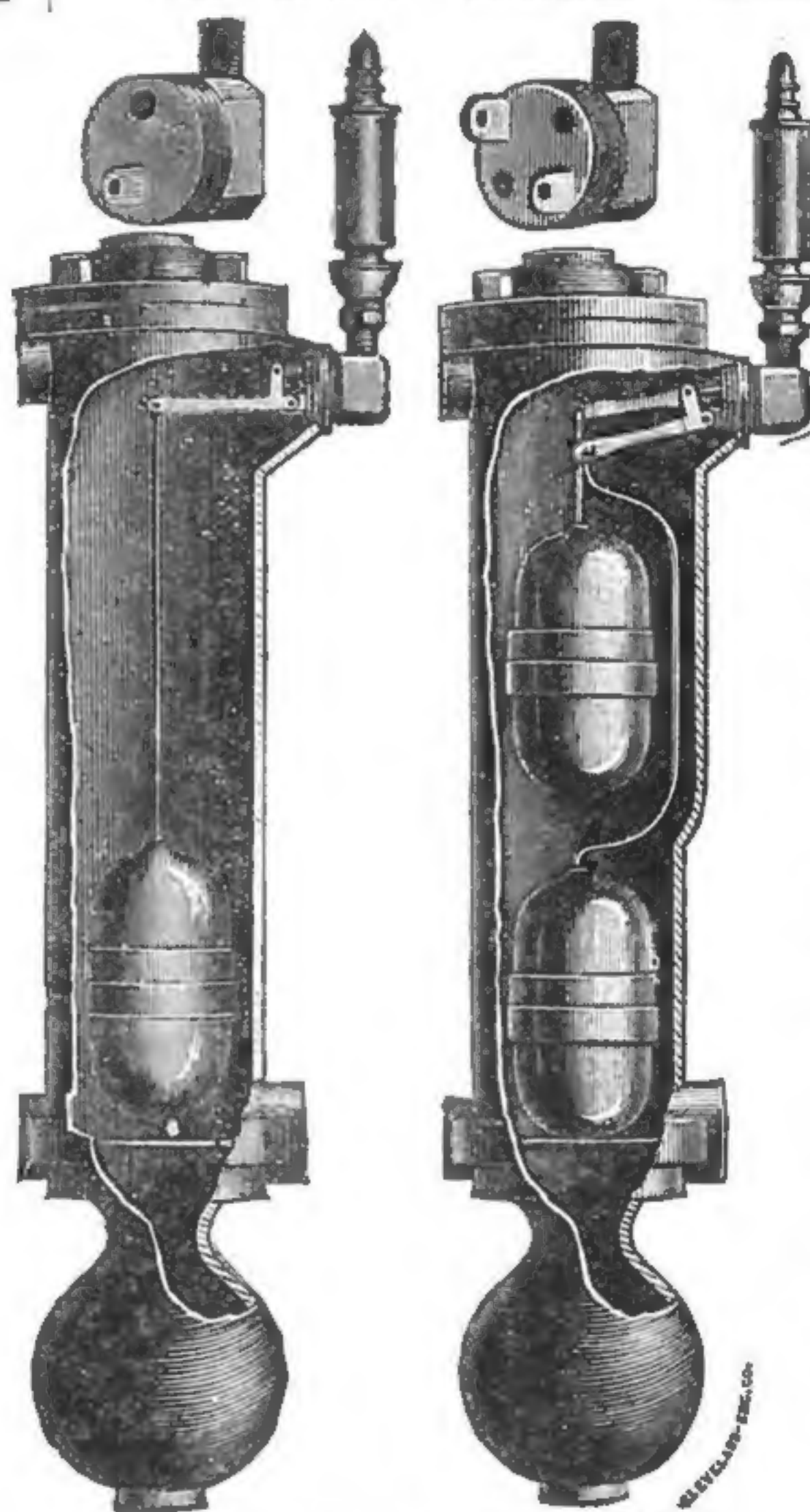
ANOTHER entirely superfluous instance of the unreliability of the crop-guessers and the alleged crop-correspondents is at hand on this season's crop. Notwithstanding the claim that the reporters had "full, accurate, reliable information" concerning the condition of the wheat crop, and that the published reports embodied that information, it is now indisputably certain that some drawbacks, which should have been seen and recorded months ago in the case of spring wheat, were not recorded until June was half past. These drawbacks existed from the start, and yet the crop reporters found them not, but went on sending in misinformation that seemed to foreshadow a 600,000,000-bushel crop of wheat. Now the persons interested are just beginning to find out that the acreage has been exaggerated, that the dry spring inflicted irreparable damage on large areas of both spring and winter wheat, that the insect pests are numerous and active, that frost spoiled a large amount of growing wheat, and that the general conditions really point to only an average yield, with the possibility of less than an average. Perhaps after a time the public will begin to make the proper discount on newspaper fakes and crop-reporting and crop-guessing fakes.

RELIANCE SAFETY WATER-COLUMNS.

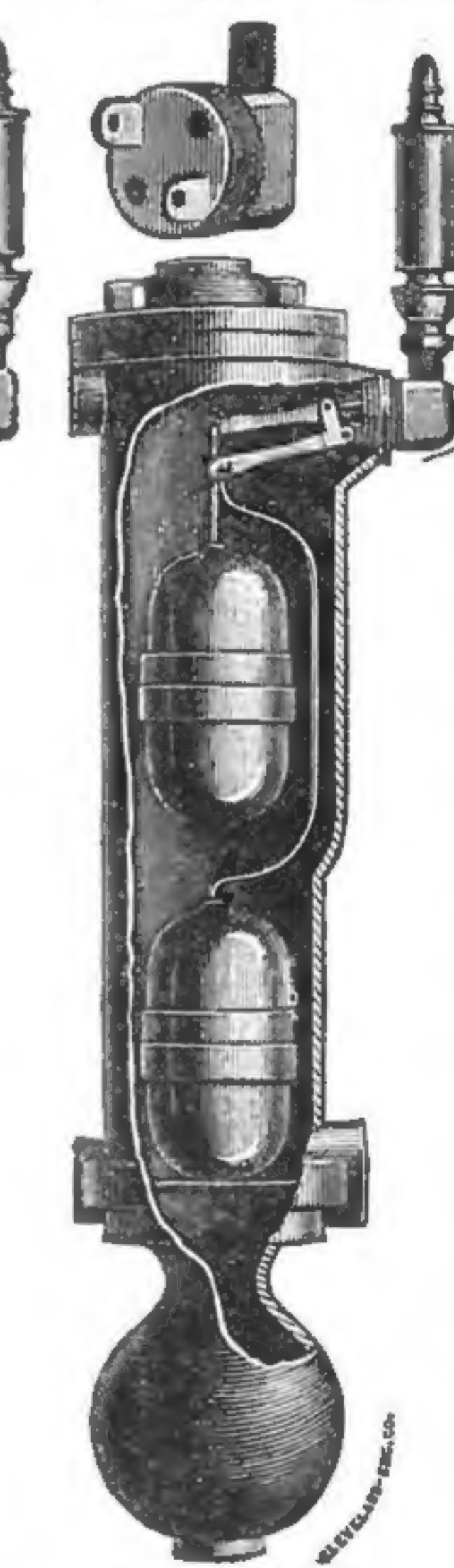
Attention is called to the "Reliance" safety water-columns shown in the accompanying engravings. These valuable appliances are manufactured by the well-known Reliance Gauge Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. In the first engraving is shown a complete "Reliance" column. The second engraving shows the low-water alarm, the mechanism of which is apparent at a glance. A bell-crank lever connects the upright float rod with the whistle-valve, and, when in use, with the water at the proper height, the solderless copper float attached to the lower end of the vertical rod is submerged, and, pressing upward, holds the valve closed, but when the water from any cause whatever, such as leakage, stopping of injector, breaking of pumps, or carelessness, gets low enough to rob the float of its support, it sinks of its own gravity, thus opening the valve and blowing the whistle. The third engraving represents the combined high and low water alarm. There is no change in the principle or complication of the low-water alarm in the combined high and low-water gauge, the only change being in bending the rod so as to pass around the upper float, and the high-water alarm is simply the low-water alarm reversed. The bell-crank lever is turned over so that the weight of the float holds the valve closed until the water rises and carries the float up with it, thus opening the whistle-valve. It is impossible for the water to pass either of these floats without automatically blowing the whistle. The spherical projection at the bases of these columns is a sediment chamber, the value of which can not be overestimated. The sediment settles into it, and, owing to the contracted neck connecting it with the column proper, it can not pass back into the column when the blow-off valve is opened, as in ordinary water-columns, and the gauge-cocks and glass are always clean. Thus it will be observed that they are far safer than the ordinary combination, even if the alarms are left out of the consideration. The cases are many where these safeguards have saved expensive delays and damages, and possibly explosions, in cases of failure of feed-water apparatus, sudden leakage, priming, foaming, excessive evaporation, and at night, when every thing is left in care of watchmen, as well as in cases of negligence, which is only one of many causes of low water. They are as certain not to whistle when the water is right as they are to whistle when it is wrong, and, knowing this fact, attendants are always more watchful with these columns in use than with ordinary appliances, in order that the alarm may not be sounded.



THE "RELIANCE" COLUMN
COMPLETE.



LOW-WATER
ALARM.



COMBINED HIGH AND
LOW-WATER ALARM.

ECHOES OF THE MILWAUKEE CONVENTION.

Time will not make the Milwaukee convention appear any larger or more imposing than our report of last week made it appear. According to Editor Cawker's compiled list, the millers in attendance included the following: George Urban, jr., A. R. James, Buffalo, N. Y.; Alex H. Smith, Geo. H. Bain, St. Louis, Mo.; F. L. Greenleaf, Wm. DeLa Barre, F. E. Holmes, John Washburn, J. A. Bailey, Minneapolis, Minn.; Chas. Albers, Warsaw, Ill.; Homer Baldwin Youngstown, O.; Wm. Brazier, Faist, Kraus & Co., J. B. A. Kern & Son, F. Madgeburg, S. H. Seamans, Bernhard Stern

& Son, H. B. Sanderson, Wm. Sanderson, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. A. Freeman, LaCrosse, Wis.; John L. Heywood, St. Paul, Minn.; L. R. Hurd, Fargo, Dak.; Henry Kern, Springfield, Ill.; D. B. Harris, Bennett, Neb.; F. B. Keene, Frederick, Dak.; E. J. Lachmann, Neenah, Wis.; J. H. Mennell, Fostoria, O.; C. B. Salmon, Beloit, Wis.; D. R. Sparks, Alton, Ill.; Geo. Tileston, St. Cloud, Minn.; Wm. Trow, Madison, Ind.; S. K. Wambold, S. R. Willey, Appleton, Wis.; H. C. Yaeger, Carlinville, Ill. The total is 34. Subtracting the 8 Milwaukee concerns represented, the balance, 26, may be considered the full number of millers in the United States who think enough of the self-called Millers' National Association to attend its meetings!

How many mills are there in the United States? What are they worth? What relation does the "national" body assume to bear toward them? Read the answer in the following letter, endorsing the candidacy of Mr. Geo. H. Bain, of St. Louis, Mo., for the U. S. Consulship at Glasgow, Scotland, which was adopted by the convention and ordered forwarded to President Harrison:

"The Millers' National Association, representing 25,000 flouring-mills, valued at over \$500,000,000, in thirteenth annual convention assembled, extends to you its hearty congratulation and respectfully represents that it heartily and unanimously endorses the candidacy of the Hon. George H. Bain, of Missouri, its first president, for the Glasgow consulship, and will regard his appointment by you with great favor and to the advantage of the gigantic interest with which he with us has been so closely allied for over a quarter of a century."

What disposition was made of the bungled and garbled "resolution" matter, which was on hand as a disagreeable souvenir of the Buffalo convention? All disinterested persons have accepted as correct the version of that resolution as printed in the Buffalo papers on the day on which it was read in the

presence of the millers assembled in Concert Hall. That version is as follows:

"Resolved, That this Association extends its thanks to the mill-builders here and the mill-builders of America who have contributed so much to the pleasure and profit of those attending the meeting; to Mr. Geo. T. Smith for his magnificent stroke of enterprise and genius in placing upon the streets of Buffalo the unique and beautiful model mill, which has been a source of pleasure to hundreds, and which shows to the world the extraordinary point of perfection reached by this company, to whose enterprise, genius and ability the manufacturers of flour are forever indebted."

This clause was the part of the resolution over which the dispute arose, and the Buffalo reporter, who copied it from the original paper, made affidavit that the above version was correct. President Seybt and "most authorities" are on record as vouching for the accuracy of that version. President Seybt was absent from the Milwaukee meeting, and Secretary Seamans presented a resolution as follows:

"Resolved, That the resolution as published and reading as follows:

"Resolved, That this Association extends its thanks to the mill-furnishers here and the mill-builders of America, who have contributed so much to the pleasure and profit of those attending the meeting; to Mr. Geo. T. Smith for his magnificent stroke of enterprise and genius in placing upon the streets of Buffalo the unique and beautiful model mill which

has been a source of pleasure to hundreds here; to The John T. Noye Manufacturing Co. for exhibits of machinery and courtesies extended; to the Bradford Mill Co.; to Cranson, Huntley & Co.; J. M. Case and H. J. Deal, as well as to all others who have, by sending their machinery and drivers here, enabled the millers in attendance to observe the marvelous progress being made by the inventors and manufacturers of flour-mill machinery; to the Daily Northwestern Miller for its enterprise in providing us with a chronicle of the daily doings of the meetings.

Adopted. S. H. SEAMANS, Secy.
be and is hereby affirmed and declared the official resolution passed by the convention at Buffalo.

Naturally enough, the "entire executive committee" agreed with Secretary Seamans and pronounced this resolution satisfactory, and the 26 visitors adopted it! The action of the convention in passing a resolution at the end of a year may make that resolution "official," but it has not made it, can not make it, and never will make it true. The proper thing for the convention, or the association to do, when steered by its malicious organ into a most unpleasant predicament, was to disavow the organ and allow the true resolution to appear on the official record. The proper thing was not done, President Seybt staid away from the meeting, and Secretary Seamans had it all his own way. No sane observer's opinion of the whole transaction in connection with that resolution is changed by this ridiculous action of the Milwaukee convention.

What action was taken by the convention in relation to the milling press? The "resignation" of the ex-official "organ" was accepted, and that journal was perfunctorily patted on the back, flattered and let down easily, if not gracefully, and its future favor was besought for the association. Mr. Homer Baldwin, the millionaire coal-mine granger miller of Youngstown, Ohio, threw out an olive-branch to the milling journalistic fraternity in the following resolution, which was adopted by the convention:

Whereas the Executive Committee of the Millers' National Association realized the fact that the best interests of this Association demand and require the support and good-will of the entire milling press of America, and in order that peace and harmony may prevail, therefore be it

Resolved, that in all matters pertaining to this Association no undue preference shall be shown to any one journal; but that each and every journal, so long as its conduct so justifies, shall be placed on an equality, and we hereby extend the right hand of fellowship to said journals and respectfully request their united support in all matters tending to the best interests of the Association.

All of which is very affecting! The milling journals have shown their ability to live without the aid of the association. The association has simply shown its ability to wither, to peak and pine, and to die in spite of all the left-handed compliments of the milling journals. Hence these tears by the dusty coal-mine millionaire miller of Youngstown. Meanwhile, the independent milling journals will not stop to consider whether their "conduct justifies" equality of treatment by the moribund association, or not. They will say what they think is right, uphold what they think is good, and condemn what they think is bad, in spite of all the garrulous old grangers this side of Kingdom Come!

Following is the full text of the communication of R. L. Downton, manager of the Climax Dust Collector Company, St. Louis, Mo., which was presented to the convention:

To Millers, Mill Furnishers and all Manufacturers Using Dust Collectors:

My attention has been called to the advertisements and threatening letters of certain manufacturers, who claim that letters patent No. 403,362 and No. 403,363, dated May 14th, 1889, that they are the exclusive owners of Dust Collectors into which the air is passed through the nozzle at the small end or bottom of the machine, and the air discharging at the top. Now this invention is not their property, and when this is tested in the Courts, in my belief it can not admit of any other interpretation. This method, which is the principle on which this class of machines work, is shown clearly in my patent No. 162,158, dated April 20th, 1875; and while I did not claim the combination of the dog and the wag of the dog's tail, yet the claim is broad enough to cover all uses in mills where the middlings are graded and purified and the dust settled in the above described method. As I stated a long time ago to the Secretary of the Millers' Association, my idea was to make and sell the machines that

worked the best, and this I can say I have done, without a doubt. By my patent No. 383,801, dated May 29, 1888, giving me broadly the perforated cone placed in the interior of the machine for equalizing the air and destroying the syphonic action in pulling out the dust and blowing it through the mill, I made a marked improvement in the workings of this class of machines, whether built by me or other parties; and by these and other patents that will shortly issue I have a machine that is a dust-collector and not a dust-distributor, that saves a part of the dust and blows the rest out into the mill. Under combination of my own patents is constructed the machine known as the Climax Dust Collector, and the success and perfect working of this machine have been so marked that we are running night and day in our factory and have sold with little advertising and traveling a very large number of these machines, displacing many machines of other manufacturers. Now imagine my surprise at the audacious advertising of the parties referred to, who threaten my customers for using my own machines. I say that I will defend my customers against any suit; and further more I will prosecute all users of dust-collectors with the improvement made and patented by me; and I am bringing suit in the U. S. Court for an infringement of my rights and will guarantee all users and purchasers of my machines against damages for infringement.

This is decidedly sulphurous and ungrammatical, but it evidently means business. The business meeting of the executive committee is summarized by Editor Cawker in "The United States Miller and The Milling Engineer" as follows: At the meeting of the executive committee held at the Plankinton House, May 10, the subject of patent infringements was generally discussed. The first was on the patent claimed for changing from hexagon to round reels. Further action was deferred until the patent had been examined. The "Cyclone" business was then taken up. Secretary Seamans said that matter was adjusted. The Knickerbocker Co. has put up with us a bond of \$50,000 to protect every member of the Association, who was a member at that date, from any infringement of their patent, and parties buying machines of any one else must look to the seller for safety. Discussions brought out the statements that Downton, of St. Louis, and a Lockport, N. Y., company, and also the John S. Smith Dust Collector Co., of Jackson, Mich., had announced their intention of making a fight. Mr. Downton arrived just at this moment from St. Louis and said his lawyers were at work preparing a test case. Upon inquiry the secretary announced that no other dust-collector manufacturing company had yet filed a bond aside from the Knickerbocker Co. Secy. Seamans said: The bond put up by the "Big Four" is bearing fruit. Their patents are sustained as far as the Gray patent is concerned in the changing of rolls, leveling them up. We have a bond up for \$100,000, and every member of the association, no matter what rolls he was using at the time settlement was made is free, that is, he is not liable to them for infringement; but for any rolls he buys after that time he is liable for infringement. That bond also is to guarantee any person using rolls of the "Big Four" against any other patents. We also had an agreement with seventeen outside manufacturers of roller-mills. They agreed to put up a bond, but backed right square out and refused to carry out the agreement, with one exception, the Phoenix Iron Works of North St. Paul. Other parties claim to have put up a bond for \$250,000 with Mr. Pillsbury, they publishing his acknowledgement. A representative of the manufacturers outside of the "Big Four" requested that the association would stand neutral and let this fight be fought out between the roller-mill manufacturers.

THE EXPORTATION OF BREADSTUFFS.

Breadstuff exportations continue to improve. During the month of May the total value of all exported breadstuffs was \$9,762,864, against \$7,529,823 in May, 1888. For the first five months of 1889 the total value was \$48,064,221, against \$43,348,222 for the first five months of 1888. This increase makes quite a change in the comparative total for the eleven months ending May 31, 1889, which is \$111,045,697, against \$117,558,359 for the same period a year ago, leaving the first 11 months of the current fiscal year only \$6,512,662 behind the same months of the past fiscal year. A corresponding gain during June will send the total for this fiscal year almost up to the figures of last year, notwithstanding the

pessimistic wails concerning the American breadstuff exportation business.

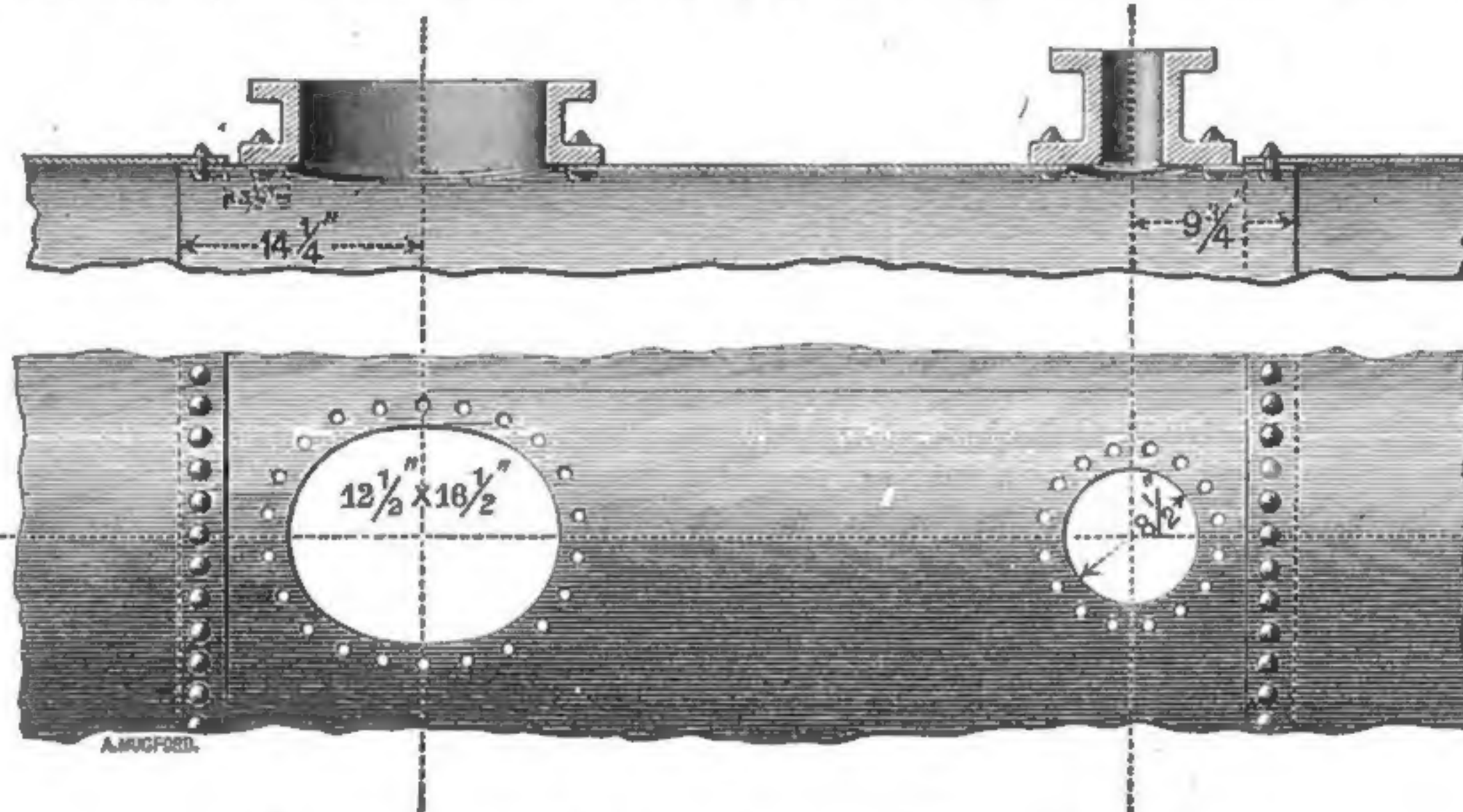
The Treasury Department report shows that in May the barley exports were 38,068 bushels, worth \$15,221, against 44,474 bushels, worth \$27,654 in May last year, while for the 11 months the total was 1,396,732 bushels, worth \$836,075, against 514,231 bushels, worth \$298,633 last year. The May, 1888, corn exports were 7,243,296 bushels, worth \$3,176,589, against 2,360,981 bushels, worth \$1,496,775 in May, 1888, while the 11-month period shows 62,534,192 bushels, worth \$29,916,197, against 22,395,685 bushels, worth \$12,265,275 last year. The May, 1889, corn-meal exports were 23,862 barrels, worth \$62,397, against 22,438 barrels, worth \$68,803 in May, 1888, while the 11-month period shows 284,022 barrels, worth \$796,244, against 247,186 barrels, worth \$694,269 last year. The May, 1889, oats exports were 68,596 bushels, worth \$23,379, against 17,917 bushels, worth \$8,611 in May, 1889, and the 11-month period shows 589,746 bushels, worth \$232,137, against 274,765 bushels, worth \$116,959 last year. The May, 1889, oatmeal exports were 995,100 pounds, worth \$22,003, against 115,819 pounds, worth \$2,917 in May, 1888, and the 11-month total is 9,079,626 pounds, worth \$240,441, against 4,176,243 pounds, worth \$126,497 last year. The May, 1889, exports of rye were 36,737 bushels, worth \$21,652, against 20,045 bushels, worth \$12,828 in May, 1888, and the 11-month total was 185,898 bushels, worth \$102,985, against 64,395 bushels, worth \$42,022 last year. Even wheat showed some increase, the May, 1889, exports being 3,467,232 bushels, worth \$2,861,048, against 2,049,357 bushels, worth \$1,791,464, in May, 1888, and the 11-month period showed 42,916,247 bushels, worth \$38,708,270, against 62,338,594 bushels, worth \$53,334,011 last year. Wheat flour did not do quite so well, the May, 1889, exports being only 747,309 barrels, worth \$3,580,575, against 900,691 barrels worth \$4,120,771 in May, 1888, and the 11-month period showing 8,290,140 barrels, worth \$40,213,348, against 11,084,433 barrels, worth \$50,680,693 in the same period a year ago.

Pessimistic talkers at the late Milwaukee convention of the Millers' National Association said "there is no export trade" in flour. The official figures show the exportation of 8,290,146 barrels of flour in 11 months. That fact casts a peculiar light on the statements alluded to. Taking the 8,290,146 barrels of flour exported at 5 bushels of wheat to the barrel, the flour calls for 41,450,730 bushels of wheat. Adding the 42,916,247 bushels exported as grain, the total exported during the 11 months ending May 31, 1889, will be 84,366,977 bushels of wheat, a respectable total for a "disastrous failure" year in which "there is no export trade"! It looks as though our grumblers, having decided to grumble during the present year, have continued to grumble, not because the situation warrants incessant grumbling, but simply because they propose to stick to their text and grumble because they decided to grumble. The fact that the 11-month exports of grain and flour this year is only 84,366,977 bushels, against 117,760,749 bushels a year ago is easily explained by the shortage in our wheat crop, the abundant Russian crop, and the insane speculation and manipulation of the 1888 crop by the gamblers in grain. Those three elements cost us the sale of 36,000,000 bushels of wheat, but this year we shall very probably be in a situation to recover all that has been temporarily lost. Pessimists should not be in a hurry to bury the corpse of the American grain trade. It is yet a very "live" corpse and does not need the services of the undertaker, however much sensationalists and misrepresentationists may mourn over it.

LOCATION OF MAN-HOLES AND STEAM-NOZZLES.

"The Locomotive."

A boiler recently came to our notice, in which the man-hole and steam-nozzle were both placed upon the middle sheet, as indicated in the engraving. The more usual way of arranging these openings is to place the man-hole in the middle of this sheet and the steam-nozzle somewhere on one of the others. The objections to placing both openings on the same sheet will be apparent upon a little reflection. When arranged as they are in the cut, fully 37 per cent. of the sheet is cut away; and though the castings riveted to the shell are supposed to possess sufficient rigidity to make up for this loss of section in the plate, yet the strains resulting from such a disposition of the openings are not easily calculated, and it is evident that the failure of one or two rivets, either from imperfect workmanship or from undue stress, would alter the disposition of these strains materially. It is more usual, also, to have the length of the man-hole extend across the boiler, instead of longitudinally, as shown in the cut. This gives us a greater area of plate along the line where it is most needed, and, moreover, it cuts away less of the *grain* of the metal. It is also harder to get into a boiler whose man-hole is placed as in the cut, and we can not see that such a construction is any cheaper or easier. The boiler in question exploded with disastrous effect; and though the explosion was due to other causes than the arrangement of the openings in the shell, yet it is significant that the primary rupture was in this middle sheet and directly on the line of centers of the holes. The point we wish to make is that, although the explosion was abundantly explained by external causes, it is probable that a different



LOCATION OF MAN-HOLE AND STEAM NOZZLES.

arrangement of the openings would have allowed the boiler to hold together for a time longer, and perhaps until an attendant noticed the state of things under which it was working, and remedied them. That the fracture along the center lines of these openings was the initial one, was shown by the reduction of plate there. It would be natural to expect

that the first rupture would occur at the weakest spot, and that before the metal at that spot broke it would gradually stretch out and be reduced in thickness. Such was the actual fact; for the average thickness of the plate, measured with a micrometer, was 0.315 inch, but at the point where the man-hole is nearest the girth seam, the thickness was only 0.29 inch. As soon as the first fracture was developed, the stress that that part of the shell had previously withstood was suddenly transferred to other portions, and the result was that the succeeding fractures took place so quickly that the plates were literally *snapped* apart, and there was no time for the drawing out of the metal to take place; and therefore no reduction in thickness is observable along them. Man-holes and steam-nozzle openings may of course be punched out either by hand or by machine. If the work is done by hand the hole can be cut at any part of the plate that is desired; but if it is done by machine, they must be located near the edge, since the arms of the machine punches have not sufficient reach to cut very far in towards the center of the plate. The expense of cutting them out by hand is somewhat greater than when it is done by machine, and this seems to be the only reason why the man-hole is sometimes located near the edge of the sheet, as shown in the cut, instead of in the middle of the sheet, where it belongs.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT.

Probably it would be impossible to obtain a better view of the situation with the Millers' National Association than the

inside view afforded by the report of the executive committee at Milwaukee. That report is as follows: At our meeting in Buffalo, a year ago, a resolution was adopted as follows:

"That this Association, in convention assembled, hereby agrees to adopt the following bill-of-lading prepared by the joint committee of millers and foreign delegates and that a committee be appointed with full power to bring about its adoption by the carriers."

This resolution was disposed of by reference to the executive committee pending the organization of the Central Office. A previous resolution provided that when a certain stated sum had been accumulated in the treasury, and not before, the Central Office should be established. The necessary funds were expected to be realized through initiation fees from new members, on the reduced basis of \$5 on each 100 barrels daily capacity of mills. The proposition was sent broadcast to the millers of the country through the milling press and by special address to 5,000 millers, the meager returns from which were about 75 new members, failing to reach the limit required for starting the Central Office, thus clearly indicating that the millers generally did not approve of the proposed expenditure; consequently no action has been had on the bill-of-lading and other matters which it was expected the Central Office would take up. On mature reflection, and considering the vast amount and variety of work laid out for the Central Office, together with the requirement that millers should report thereto their daily shipments to make the proposed service of value, we conclude that the office, if it had been established, as contemplated, would have failed of its object. The millers are proverbially negligent in the matter of furnishing details of their business for aggregate general use, as has been proven time and again by various efforts to procure information as to capacity, crops or trade, to which appeals only a small minority ever reply.

Referring again to the proposed reform of the export bill-of-lading, in our opinion, any committee that undertakes to negotiate this on other reasonable terms can only succeed if backed by a majority of the millers interested, to the extent, if necessary, of refusing to ship or do business on any other terms. This policy might cause a temporary suspension of shipments at some slight sacrifice to individual millers, but if the demands were only reasonable, as in this case, they would probably be granted without great delay. Many other suggestions made at the last meeting have been effective, in limiting credits, promoting uniform weights of packages and, more than all, in encouraging local and sectional organization, which has proven of much benefit to their members. These associations should become part of and support the National Association for the protection of millers in the matter of patents and as the focus to which the entire milling strength of the country can at any time be rallied for protection of mutual interests, however threatened. Every miller in the country can help himself and his brother millers by belonging to local or sectional associations and by living up strictly to such rules and regulations as he may participate in making, and the aggregate force of the Associations should be for the common good, centered in the National Association, the prestige and power of which should be increased.

To reach this it may become necessary for the National Association to expend more money than for a few years past, since patent litigation has been suspended, and to provide funds the constituency Associations should agree to such assessments on capacity as may be necessary; they should do this even if no immediate cash benefit is apparent. They can not tell in advance what this may be, but they can and do appreciate what the National Association has done in the past to protect all the millers of the country, whether members or not. The organization through which this has been accomplished exists in full force, only requiring the emergency to act, and should be heartily sustained as herein indicated. Except in the matter of limiting prices, which this association can not undertake, its recommendations as to policy and customs have heretofore been largely adopted and adhered to by local associations and by individual millers,

and it is therefore important that any new propositions shall be thoughtfully considered and discussed before adoption. As our action will continue to have almost the binding force of orders to the millers of the country, we must adopt nothing that will not meet their approval.

COTEMPORARY COMMENT.

From all appearances the Millers' National Association is attached to a devil-fish.—*Enterprise* "Kansas Miller & Manufacturer."

Crop prospects are not very good for spring wheat, owing to threatened damage from dry weather. The grain has already suffered irreparable injury in some places, where stooling had been prolific, by the tillers since dying for want of moisture to sustain them.—*Minneapolis "Market Record."*

SAYS Chicago "Daily Business": W. W. Burson, of Alton, Ill., has discovered a new wheat pest. He sends some samples of wheat heads, which, when cut, were covered with a green louse which develops into a green fly. In this connection he writes: "The general appearance of the louse, which may prove a new pest, is much like that of the common acephalous best known to fruit growers and gardeners, but in an acquaintance with Illinois wheat-growing since 1842 I have never noticed it until to-day, and an extensive wheat-grower of thirty years' experience at this place never noticed it before, so that considerable alarm is felt here over the possible injury it may cause the crop this year. The damage, if any, will be confined to the late fields, as the early wheat is substantially made here, and harvest will begin in three or four days. Have any of your readers ever investigated this pest, and if so, what is it and what are the probabilities of damage to the wheat crop? Some large growers are feeling quite uneasy over the probable outcome."

The midsummer's number of *Godey's Lady's Book* has been received. The opening illustration, "Gee Up," will carry many a fond mother and child back to when life was full of sunshine. The colored and black fashions and work pages are all full of novelties. The architectural design for an Episcopal church is very quaint and attractive. "A Notion of Nancy's," an illustrated story by Max Van der Weyde, is replete with interest. "Two Summer Days," by Olivia Lovell Wilson, is a very clever sketch with an excellent moral. "Music Hath Charms" is an amusing charade. The two series, "A Woman's Way," by Elise Snow, and "A Model American Girl," by David Lowry, increase in interest. "The Beautiful Home Club," by Emma J. Gray, is a new department upon home decoration, which will, without doubt, as they are to be continued, prove a great source of interest to the readers of the *Magazine*. The other departments are bright and interesting, as usual. Published at Philadelphia, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LIBERAL OFFER.

With a view of increasing our subscription list, we will send a copy of R. J. Abernathy's new book, "The True Short System" (Price \$2.00) and "The Milling World" for one year at the very low price of Two Dollars. Renewal will be treated same way. This offer will only continue for a limited time. Now is your chance. Send in your subscriptions at once.

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GENERAL NOTES.

It appears that the number of vessels which passed through the Suez Canal last year was 3,440, with a gross burden of 9,439,957 tons. The corresponding number of vessels which passed through the canal in 1887 was 3,437, with an aggregate burden of 8,430,043 tons; and in 1886 there passed 3,100 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 8,183,313 tons. The transit revenue collected last year was £2,593,291 compared with £2,314,494 in 1887, and £2,261,095 in 1886. Of the vessels which passed through the canal last year 2,625 were British, 187 French, 146 Italian, 163 German and 121 Dutch. No other country figured in the list for 100 ships. The proportion of British vessels passing through the canal is increasing, having been 2,625 in 1888, against 2,330 in 1887 and 2,331 in 1886. It will be seen that Great Britain figured for 76½ per cent. in the whole movement of vessels through the canal last year; the French proportion being 5½ per cent.; the Italian 4½ per cent.; the German 4½ per cent.; and the Dutch 3½ per cent. It is certainly not a little remarkable that, although the canal was made with French capital, Great Britain has secured the lion's share of the benefits resulting from it.

POINTS IN MILLING.

"SEND me a first-class miller, who will work for \$-a month." This was the parting request of a mill-owner whom I recently visited. I have not sent him such a man as he wishes to employ, simply because there is not in the United States to-day a "first-class" miller who would run a 100-barrel mill for the wages named by my acquaintance. If I knew a hundred "first-class" men in need of positions, I would not dare to insult one of them by mentioning to him the mill referred to, as the wages offered are not more than even a fifth-rate miller or apprentice should be able to command for work.

It is a mistake to start out gunning for a "cheap first-class" man, if the cheapness is to be translated to mean a low-salaried man. It would be better, because safer, to find the "first-class" man first and adjust the salary question later on. It is a common mistake to gauge managers by wages, and it is a costly mistake in the end. The difference between the competent, careful, industrious, painstaking miller and the incompetent, careless, negligent, indolent and unreliable miller is not always the 50, or 75, or 100 cents a day more paid to the former than to the latter. The true difference generally is the difference between the success that is reasonably certain with the former and the failure that is inevitable with the latter. What can be more unreasonable and more un-businesslike than to fill a first-class mill with first-class machinery, furnish first-class grain to grind, and put any other than a first-class miller in charge? With a really first-class man in charge, success is sure. Every thing turns out well. With a second or third class man in charge, failure, either complete or partial, is sure.

THAT is false "economy" which saves \$100 or \$200 a year in the salary of a head-miller and makes sure the loss of \$5,000 or \$10,000 in waste of material, unsatisfactory character of yield and loss of prestige and patronage. But who has

not seen instances of just such "economy"? Whenever you hear an owner inquiring for a first-class manager at a third or fourth class salary, look out for another failure resulting from false ideas of "economy."

WHO are responsible for the existence of cheap, careless, slovenly, incompetent, inefficient millers? The owners of mills, primarily, for if there were no demand for such men there would be no supply of them. The men themselves, secondarily, for they fit themselves for "cheap" and unsatisfactory labor by only half learning their trade, by neglecting to study, by proneness to shirk when not observed, and by saving themselves every possible bit of labor at the expense of the plants in which they work. The class could be promptly and easily abolished by the refusal of owners to employ such men. A steady and persistent demand for good men, at fair prices, will soon call into existence such men in abundance. It is a mistake for the owners of mills to demand poor men. It is a mistake for the men to be poor millers.

How many millers watch every bushel of wheat as the grain enters the receiving door? Some millers, I know by experience, seem not to understand that it is best to watch the receipts. The other day I saw several hundred bushels of wheat received at a mill which I sometimes visit. As bag after bag was dumped, the purchaser seemed not to think it necessary to pay any attention to the grain, and I was tempted to keep an eye on the proceedings. Some of the bags panned out all right, but I noticed that every fourth or fifth bag seemed to be filled with grain below the grade that man supposed he was receiving. When once thrown into the bin and mixed with the better grain, the inferior grain was lost to sight, but it was bound to re-appear later on in discolored, weak, unreliable and unsatisfactory flour.

In that case that miller will all at once find trouble in yield and quality. He will probably charge the trouble to "the poor wheat of 1888." The charge will be unjust. The wheat of 1888, like that of all years, in all countries, consisted of very good, good, fair and poor grain. That man bought, or, at least, thought he bought, very good grain, and he paid for what he thought he was buying. Had he watched his receipts at the grain-door, had he not trusted a tricky seller as only an honest man should be trusted, he would have discovered that for his money he was receiving some very good wheat and some poor, instead of all good wheat. Taking the proper precautions, he would have avoided the deterioration in his product which is inevitable, and, instead of ignorantly charging all the wheat of 1888 with being poor, he would find it all right.

MANY a flour-maker working on the grain of 1888 has probably been deceived in this way by dishonest sellers. There are millers who have ground the grain of last year without finding it hopelessly bad, but in every case they are men who have watched their receipts, who have bought no pigs in sacks, and who have held their supply sources strictly up to the notch. In that way they have bought good grain, received good grain, ground good grain and made money. The moral is: Don't tempt the men who supply you to cheat you. Incline them to absolute honesty by keeping a vigilant and critical eye on every bushel of wheat they dump into your bins. If you try to pay them in counterfeit bills or coins, they do not hesitate to scan the bills and coins before your face and to hand you back all suspicious ones. Be equally frank and businesslike with them. If any of their grain is doubtful, below grade, or very bad, load it back onto them without delay or apology. Fair dealing all around should be the only rule. They expect 100 cents on the dollar from you, and you should exact from them 100 per cent. in grade stipulated. Don't be too trustful. Be honest, and exact honesty in return.

THE Manitoba Department of Agriculture reports the wheat crop June 1 in the province as backward, on account of cool weather in May and lack of warm rain. The total area under crop is 623,245 acres, an increase over 1887 of 19,111 acres.

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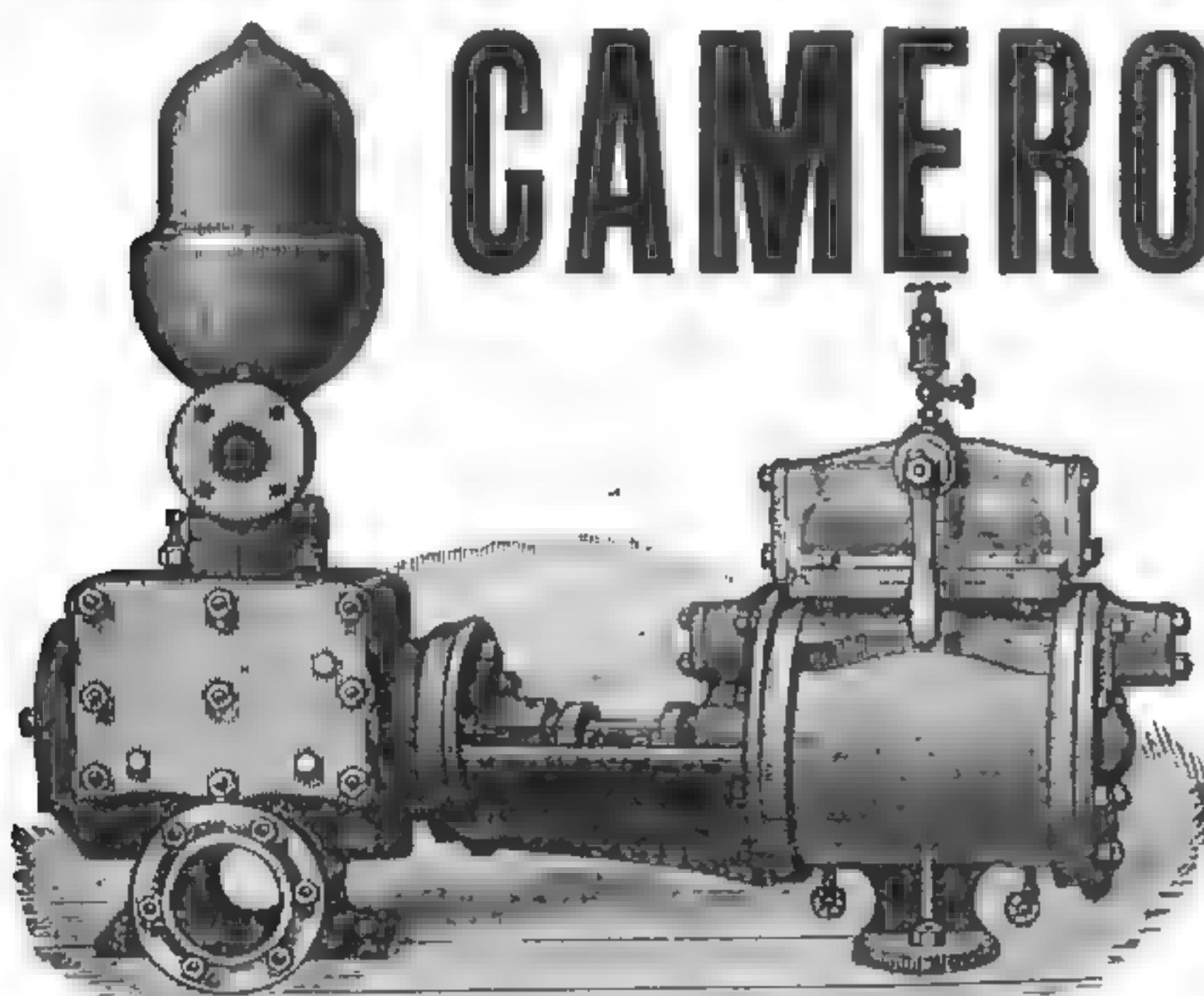
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St. Louis,	302, 304 Washington Av.	Fairbanks & Co.
Kansas City,	312 Union Avenue,	
Denver,	1330 Seventeenth St.	
Omaha,	1619 Capitol Avenue,	T. C. Ayer.
Pine Bluffs, Ark.		Geo. M. Dilley & Sons.
Salt Lake City,	259 S. Main St.	Utah & Montana
Butte, Mont.	1. Granite St.	Machinery Co.
San Francisco,	21, 23 Fremont Street,	Parke & Lacy Co.
Portland, Or.	33, 35 N. Front St.	Parke & Lacy Mch. Co.
Charlotte, N. C.	36 College St.	The D. A. Tompkins Co.
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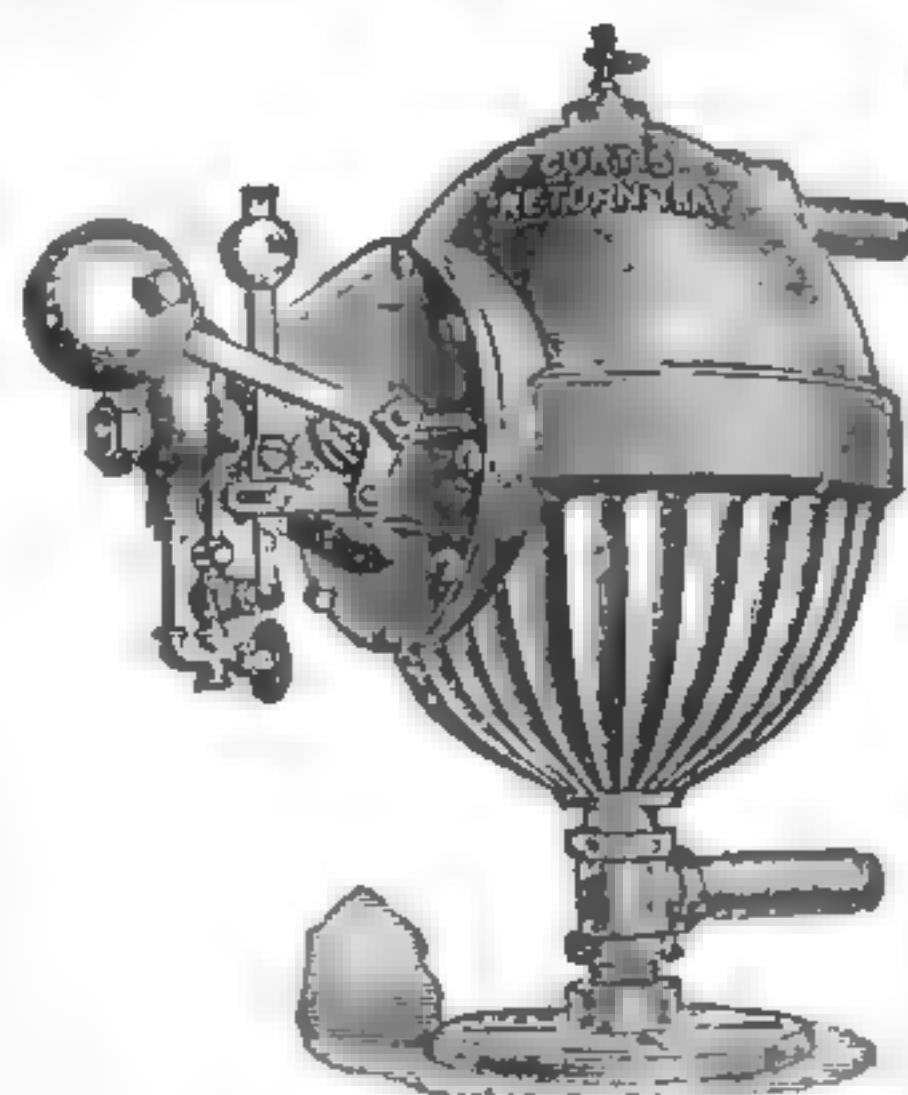
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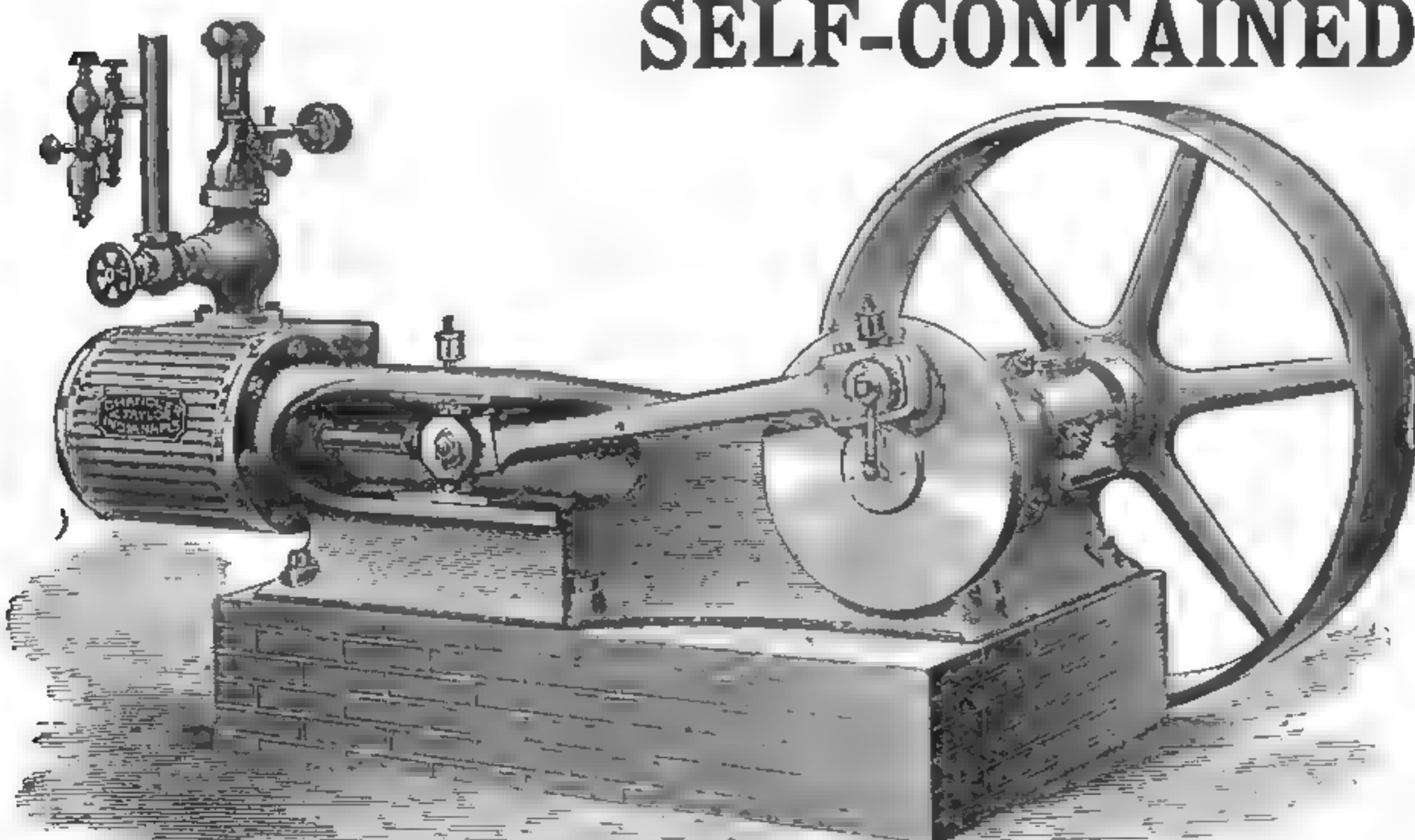
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NOTES & NEWS

Dallas, N. C., men project a flour-mill.
 E. Kelley, Derby, Tenn., builds a roller mill.
 The Lynn Milling Co., Hodgenville, Ky., add rolls.
 Hogg & Flannery, Beattyville, Ky., add a grist-mill.
 E. J. Merche & Co., Louisville, Ky., build a corn-mill.
 Ballard & Ballard, Louisville, Ky., remodeled to rolls.
 W. H. Wilson & Sons, Easton, Md., remodeled to rolls.
 R. H. England's flour-mill, Raccoon Ford, Va., burned.
 J. H. Royal, Clinton, N. C., wants corn-mill machinery.
 T. S. Hendon, Townley, Ala., wants corn-mill machinery.
 Edward & Etheridge, Graniteville, S. C., build a grist-mill.
 Warner & Cabbage, Cordova, Md., project a 40-barrel flour-mill.
 The Crescent Milling Co., Hopkinsville, Ky., add new machinery.
 Lippett, Chew & Co., Washington, W. Va., improve their flour-mill.
 The Center Mills, Elmira, N. Y., were fired by lightning; loss \$15,000.
 C. F. Zeigler's grist-mill, St. Matthews, S. C., burned; wants machinery.
 The C. A. Gambrill Mfg. Co., Baltimore, Md., add new flouring machinery.
 S. Wile, Graysville, Ga., wants machinery for a corn-mill and a roller flour-mill.
 Hutchinson & Ware's mill and the Essex Mill, Dunnsville, Va., flood-damaged.
 N. C. Darby, Wevertown, Md., will spend \$5,000 in repairing his flood-wrecked mill.
 Bayer & Heard, Hagerstown, Md., build a 50-barrel flouring-mill and a large grain elevator.
 The Laurel, Md., Roller Mill Co. are building a mill to grind 75 barrels of flour and 30 barrels of corn-meal daily.
 Jas. Rigby & Son, Ronald, Va., want machinery for a 400-bushel corn-mill, a flour-mill and 40,000-bushel elevator.
 Carroll & Barclay's flour-mill, Adairville, Ky., burned; loss \$20,000; it will probably be rebuilt by a stock company now organizing.
 Among the recent purchasers of the "Patent Friction Covering" for pulleys now being manufactured by the National Pulley Covering Co., of Baltimore Md., are: Eagle Lock Co., Terryville, Conn.; W. H. Hyde & Son, Newark, N. J.; J. E. Clarke, Columbia City, Ind.; Jas. Clarke, Warren, Pa.; A. E. Spink & Co., Washington, Ind.; J. G. Hoffman & Sons, Wheeling, W. Va.; Smelting Works, Salt Lake City, Utah.; G. W. Campbell & Sons, Kane, Pa.; Eagle Pencil Co., New York; Schultz Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. The company have recently appointed S. C. Nightingale & Childs, 134 Pearl street, Boston, Mass., their agents for New England.
 Says the Buffalo Express of June 15: The dispute between the milling syndicate, which made the much-talked-of purchase of 600,000 bushels of wheat in Chicago last February, and Messrs. A. P. Wright & Son, who, as brokers, made the deal, has been brought into the courts. Though little or no mention was made of the controversy in print, it was well known in grain centers elsewhere as well as in Buffalo that the parties disagreed over the amount the brokers were to receive for their services, and the case was brought before the Merchants' Exchange reference committee. This committee held several meetings and the question was very obstinately contested by the brokers and the milling syndicate, which was composed of Schoellkopf & Mathews and the Central Milling Company. The reference committee decided in favor of Wright & Son, whereupon the beaten parties took steps to bring the case into the courts on the ground that certain evidence that they felt entitled to produce was barred out by the rules of the Merchants' Exchange. This step has now been taken and suit has been begun against Wright & Son in the Supreme Court. The

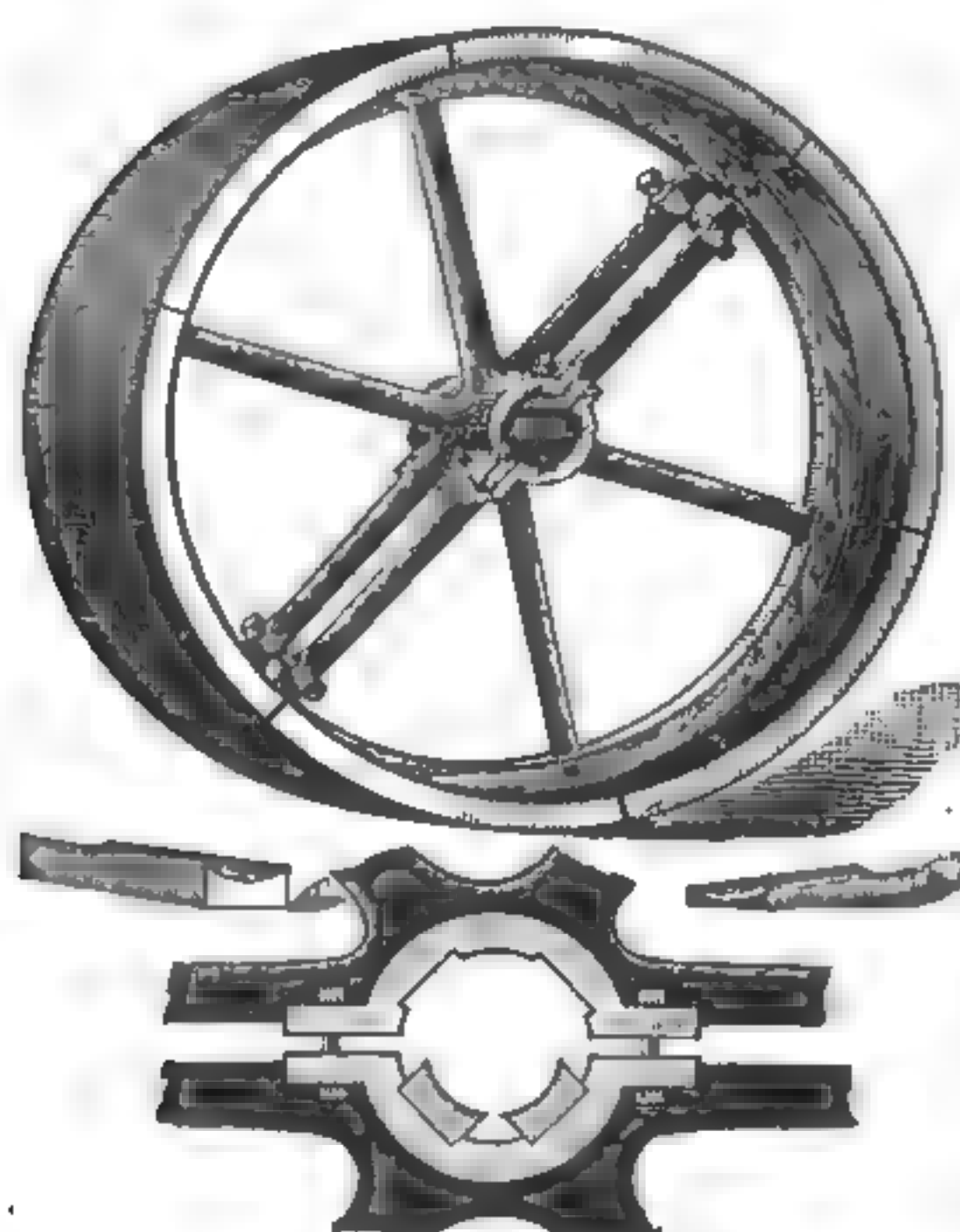
amount in dispute is about \$5,000. The brokers, by way of answer to the complaint, have taken a very decisive course, which is nothing less than making a formal demand to the trustees of the Merchants' Exchange for the expulsion of Schoellkopf & Mathews from the exchange on the ground that they have failed to comply with this decision or at least in not appealing to a higher committee instead of going to law. This latter question came up before the exchange trustees at their meeting, presumably on the matter, and after a long session on Thursday adjourned till next Monday. What they did will not be likely to come to the public ear, for when their unusually long deliberations were inquired into by a suspicious reporter, not a word would one of them venture in any way as to what they had done or proposed to do. But certain members of the contending firms were more communicative, and from them an account of the moves made were obtained. Although they disagree as radically as ever on the mooted \$5,000, they entirely agree as to the present status of the case. It is not often that a more determined legal struggle has come up inside of such a body as the exchange, and the worst appears not to be over. While Wright & Son contended that the milling syndicate should have appealed directly to the arbitration committee, which acts as a court of appeal only, the latter understand that had they done so they would have no case in court after that, and if they went to the courts at all, they must do so at this stage of the proceedings.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

The Baltimore Journal of Commerce celebrated its 40th birthday on June 15 by enlarging its size to 16 pages, the four additional pages being added in the shape of a tinted cover, which is for the display of advertising matter, thus giving its staff the room needed for a thorough review of markets, which this publication promises to keep full and as usual thoroughly reliable.

Good Housekeeping for June 22 opens with "a Potato Periscope," being the first prize paper on potatoes in the series of prize papers now running through the magazine. Mr. S. O. Allen is the writer, and the paper contains much useful information and a number of fresh recipes. Dr. David N. Patterson writes some thoroughly sensible "Admonitions for the Fourth of July," that ought to be well pondered in all households before the Fourth. Rose Carthame tells an interesting story about a fortune that was found in a pickle jar, and there are some remarkably good papers for young housekeepers, good for old ones, too, by Mrs. H. M. Jacobs, Annie K. Cheeney and Mary Pixley Smith. These, with much other matter, make a number in no wise below Good Housekeeping's high standard.

THE LINCOLN HISTORY.—The closing chapters in The Century. The great success of the serial. Following upon the July chapters of "The Life of Lincoln," which describe the President's renomination and Mr. Greeley's self-suggested peace trip to Niagara, there will probably be only six more installments of this remarkable history in The Century series. It is said that these concluding chapters deal with the most important and absorbing personal and political topics, to which Messrs. Nicolay and Hay bring a vast fund of special information. Lincoln's sagacity in dealing with men and measures, and occasionally his humor, come out in strong relief in the chapters that give the inside view of the attempt of the radicals to defeat the renomination of the President, of the disagreements resulting in Cabinet changes, of Chase's appointment to the chief-justiceship and of the executive dealings with the "copperhead" conspirators at the North. No part of the work will attract wider attention than the account of the measures adopted by the religious denominations in support of the Administration, and of the sympathy and wisdom with which the President met the suggestions of the churches. Of the interest of the last three installments it is only necessary to say that they cover the period from the second inaugural to the death of Lincoln and the collapse of the rebellion. The publishers announce that the back numbers of The Century from November, 1886, containing the installments of the Lincoln History are now all in print and can be supplied to those who wish to complete their sets. Of several of these numbers two hundred and fifty thousand copies have been printed.



BIRD & CRANE MFG. CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

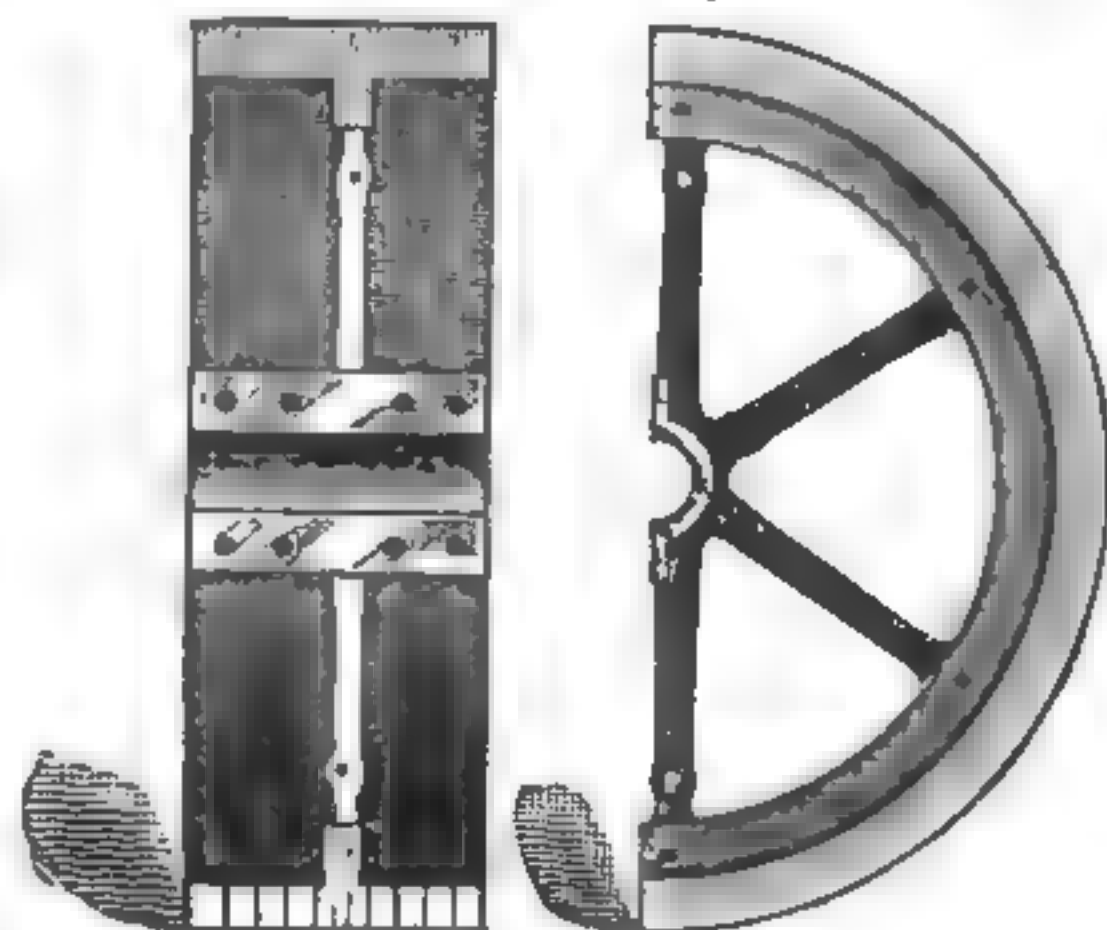
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WOOD RIM WITH IRON ARMS.

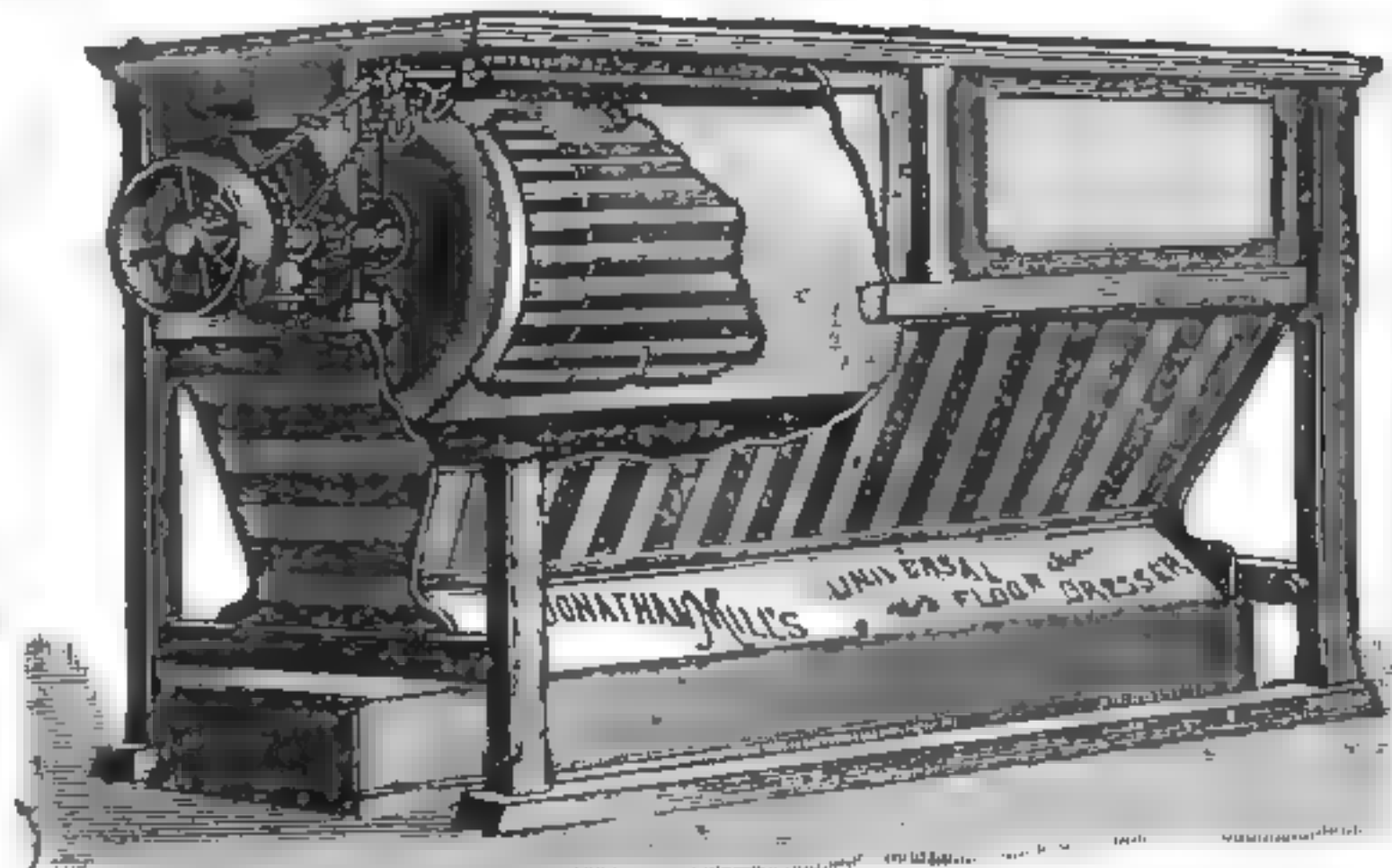
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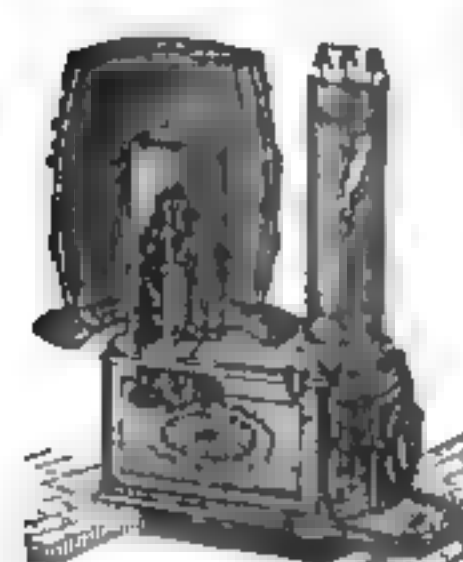
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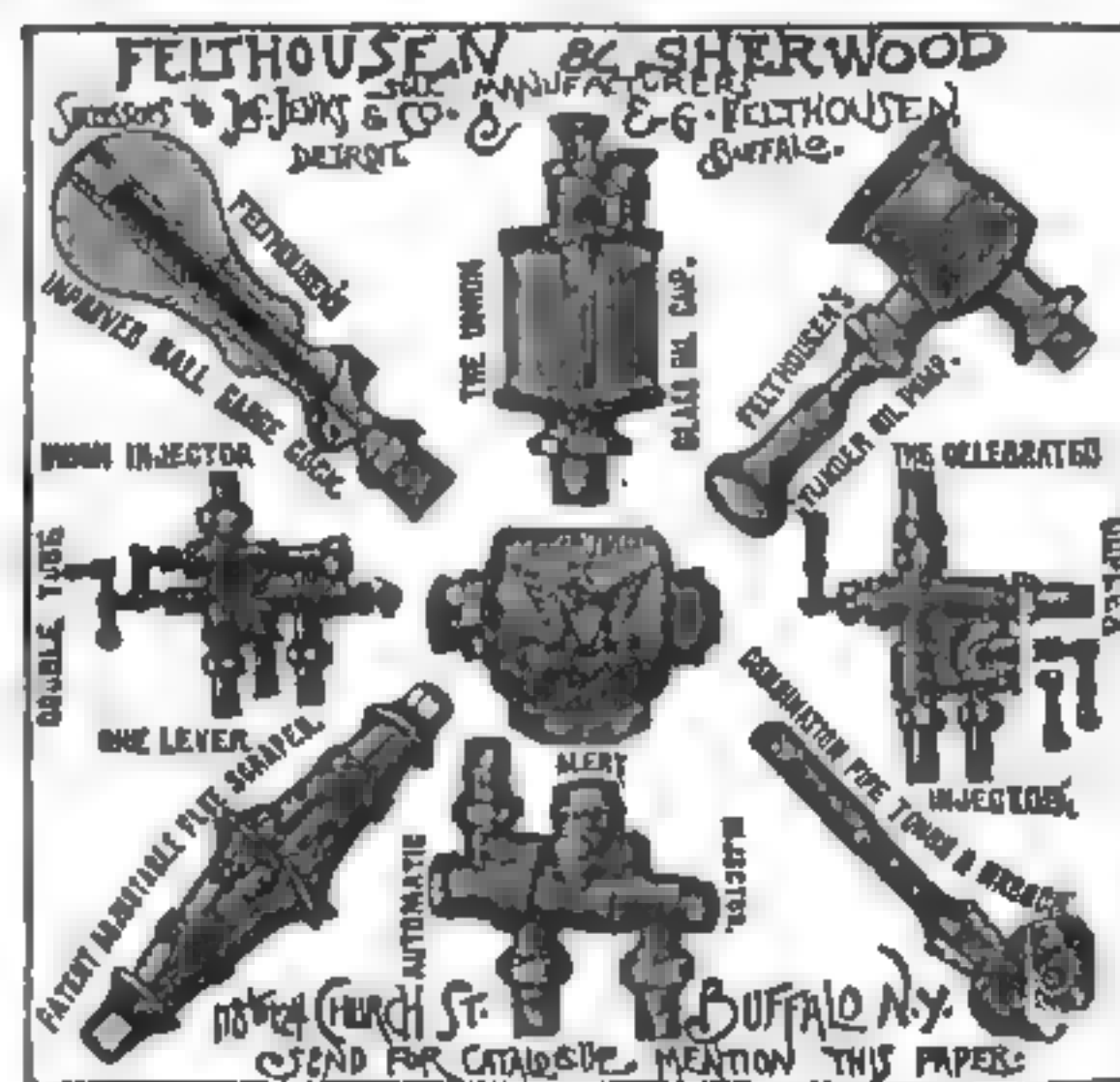
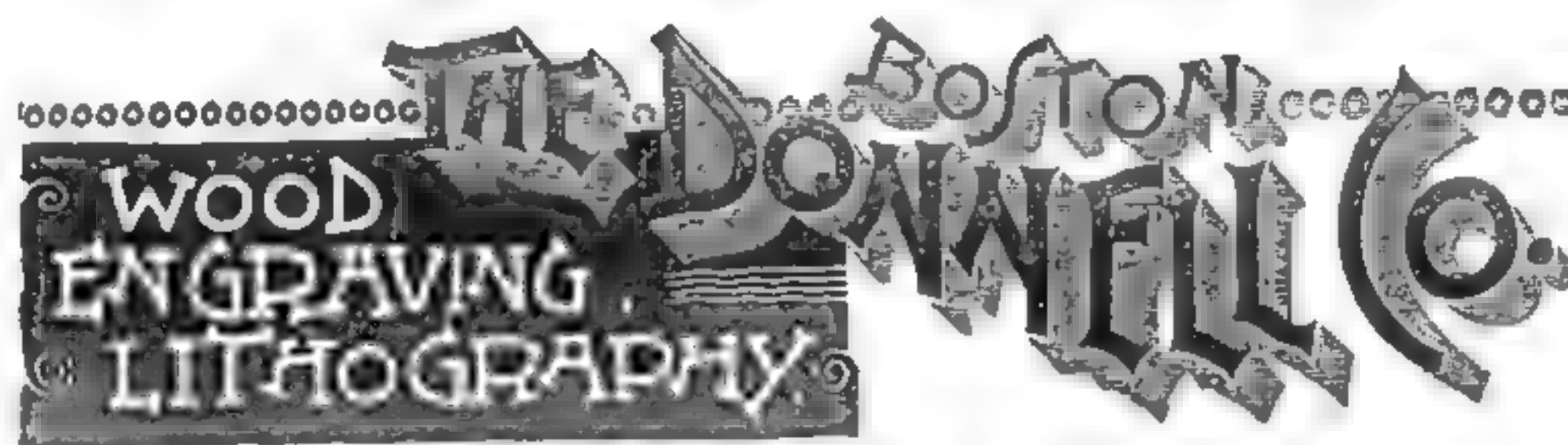


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PALACE STEAMERS. LOW RATES.

Four Trips per Week Between
DETROIT, MACKINAC ISLAND
Petoskey, Sault Ste. Marie, and Lake
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Every Week Day Between
DETROIT AND CLEVELAND
Special Sunday Trips during June, July, August and Sept.

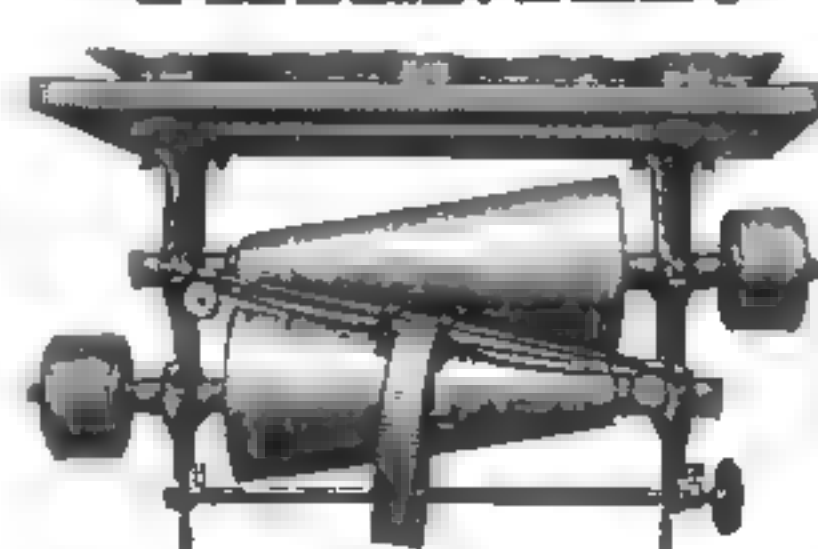
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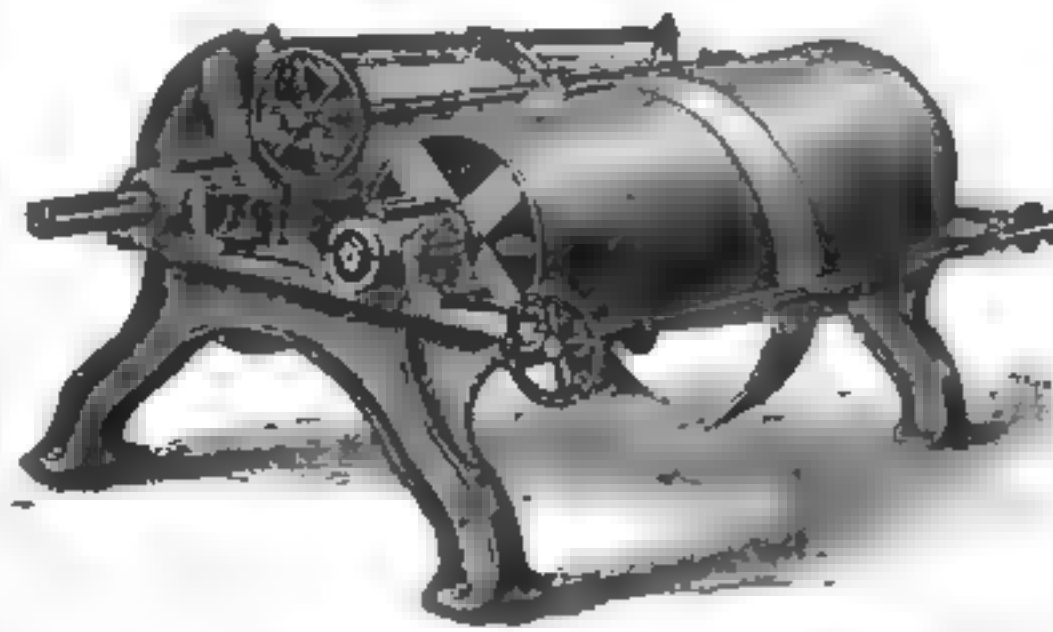


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"PATENTED."



This cut represents a set of hanging cone pulleys. This pattern is intended for that class of machinery that stops and starts at the same speed, and at the same time be able to change the speed more or less while running. These cones are also fitted with a governor where a steady motion is required and the initial power is fluctuating. All sizes made from 1/2 Horse Power to 50 Horse Power. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.



EVANS FRICTION CONE CO., 85 Water St., BOSTON.

EUROPEAN ECHOES.

OFFICIAL Hungarian reports on the first of June state that the condition of autumn-sown wheat to the left of the Danube is good; early-sown wheat is also in a good state, and the last sowings are improving. In some districts complaints of rust are arising. The plant to the right of the Danube is developing well, and the appearance of the crop between the Danube and the Theisz has very much improved of late. The plant to the right of the Theisz has likewise improved considerably, but that on the opposite side still shows signs of having been affected by drought. Between the Theisz and the Maros the plant stands well, but in the Siedenburg district the condition of the crop is far from satisfactory.

AMERICAN students of the European grain situation will be interested in the following table showing the Russian exports of all breadstuffs and feeding stuffs for the past three years, the quarters of 480 pounds and the sacks of 280 pounds:

	FROM JANUARY 1 TO—		
	May 1, 1889.	May 1, 1888.	May 3, 1887.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
Reval.....	235,512	159,552	398,880
Riga.....	91,008	89,784	267,624
Libau.....	1,197,072	1,349,352	725,112
Odessa.....	2,500,560	2,485,152	2,098,080
Sebastopol.....	899,640	629,136	566,784
Nicolaieff.....	591,624	668,160	256,320
Berdianska.....	240,264	189,144	201,600
Novorossisk.....	499,392	1,163,952	383,184
Poti.....	80,856	186,912	196,416
Other Ports.....	1,635,480	1,283,400	716,112
Total.....	7,971,408	8,204,544	5,720,112
	Sacks.	Sacks.	Sacks.
Wheat.....	3,364,704	3,337,920	1,596,024
Rye.....	1,677,024	964,584	1,353,168
Barley.....	1,086,712	1,662,496	936,760
Oats.....	1,860,243	2,275,581	1,468,698
Maize.....	368,352	537,048	824,040
Flour.....	114,125	147,625	107,875

A RECENT report of the Russian Minister of Agriculture says: Winter wheat in the main only promises a small average crop, and in some districts even a much inferior yield to that of 1888. This only concerns winter wheat, which at the commencement of May, in consequence of the very unfavorable weather and severe frosts, presented such an extremely bad appearance in all the southern districts, as also in the greatest part of the districts of Podolio, Tschernigoff, Kiev, Kursk, Saratof, Simbirsk and in the south of Samara. In the remaining districts the condition of winter wheat was satisfactory. The spring-sown wheat is on the whole in a satisfactory condition and promises a fairly good yield, if no unforeseen accidents happen between this and harvest time. The winter crop averaged about 88,000,000 bushels in 1887 and 1888. The spring average is about 160,000,000 bushels. Later reports confirm the reported damage to both winter and spring crops, and now the general belief is that Russia will sink back to her average position as an

exporter, from which she was temporarily lifted by the two abundant crops of 1887 and 1888, aided by the American shortage in 1888.

SAYS the Liverpool, England, "Corn Trade News" of June 7: In our issue of 8th May we published a short summary from a letter by Mr. Gautier de Ste. Croix, addressed to the London "Miller" of 6th May. The object of that letter was to show that 375 pounds of North-Western spring wheat can be imported as wheat from Duluth to the United Kingdom and here manufactured into flour at an advantage of 4 shillings over flour manufactured at Minneapolis from the same wheat and imported into United Kingdom as flour; this having been brought about principally by the operation of the Amended Inter-State Railway Law and other recent railway legislation in the United States. The astonishing difference certainly sounded like a fairy tale, and we ourselves at the time were skeptical as to its actual existence. Lately we have had a visit from Mr. Ste. Croix, and he has taken the trouble to explain the whole matter, and we fully expect his theory will receive abundant corroboration next season, and that one of the features of 1889-90 will be the development of the trade with the North-West *via* Duluth.

TOUGH MILLING POETRY.

THE MILLER'S WOOING.

"Love me little, love me long,"
Sang the dusty miller
To his wheat art, and his song
Did a maize and thrill her.
"Bid me barley hope: oh give
Me one grain of comfort;
I would oat on thee and live,
Holding on to some fort.
"In you ryes now love-looks shine,
There lies cereal pleasure,
Oh! hominy joys are mine,
Filling up my measure."
Came the maiden's corn-full laugh
At the miller's fawning:
"You can't winnow girl with chaff—
Sir! to you, good morning."

London, Eng., "Sporting Times."

MILLING PATENTS.

Among the patents granted June 11, 1889, are the following:

Hans Birkholtz, Milwaukee, Wis., No. 404,889, an apparatus for casting corrugated rollers.

Benj. P. Barney, Harper, Kan., No. 405,070, a grain-cleaner.

Wm. E. Ferguson, Montclair, N. J., No. 405,088, an apparatus for transferring, weighing and delivering bags of grain.

Jos. Leaser, Wheaton, Minn., No. 405,168, grain-cleaning machine.

Francois Quenehen and Achille Vansteenkistee, Brussels, Belgium, No. 405,177, a grinding-mill.

James Hill, Newark, N. J., No. 405,214, a grain-drier.

The Canton Cabinet Filing Case Company, Canton, Ohio,

MANUFACTURERS OF

The New Buckeye Document Case & Letter File; Also All Kinds Office Furniture

NO. 8 Represents one side of one of our Revolving Cabinet Letter Files and Document Cases Combined. It contains 30 Document Drawers and 8 Letter File Drawers. In filing letters we use first VOWEL of name on front of drawer, and LETTER FOLLOWING first VOWEL on Index Sheet within drawer. We also make more exhaustive systems which contain from 6 to 100 or more Filing Drawers.

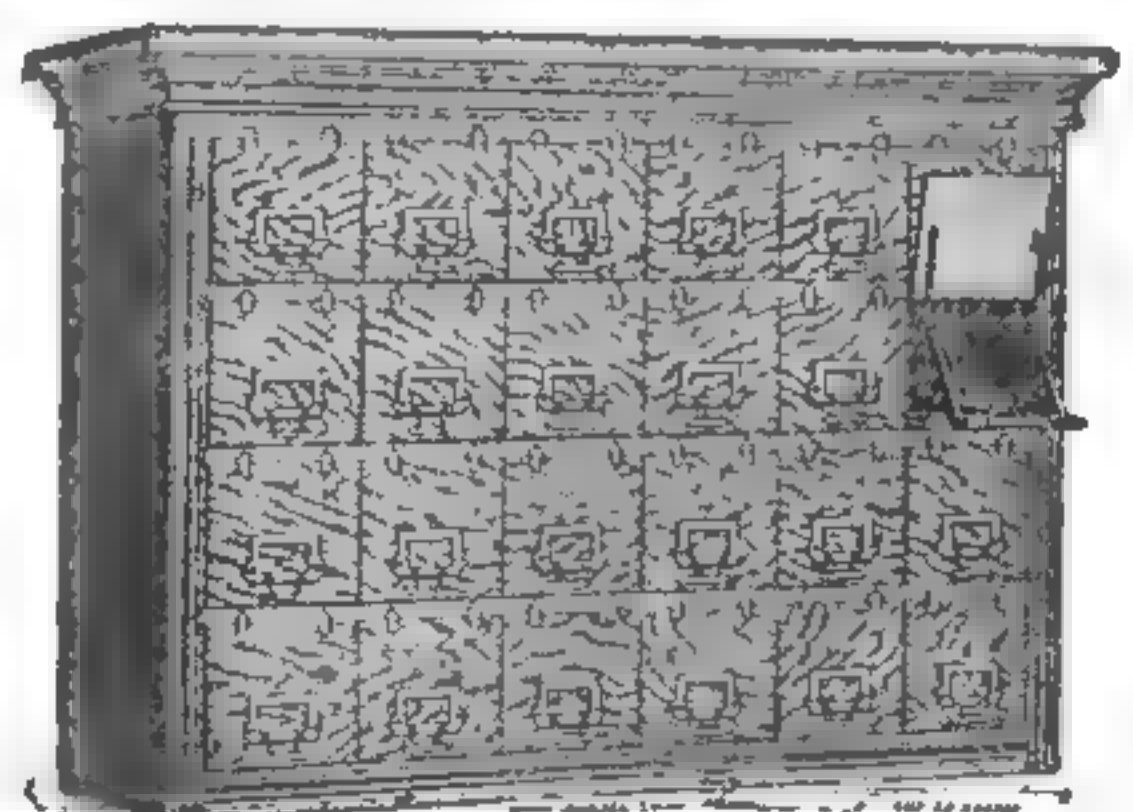
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Our Cabinet Files are Conceded to be the Most Convenient of Any in the Market. They are Compact, Simple, Complete, Durable and Ornamental.

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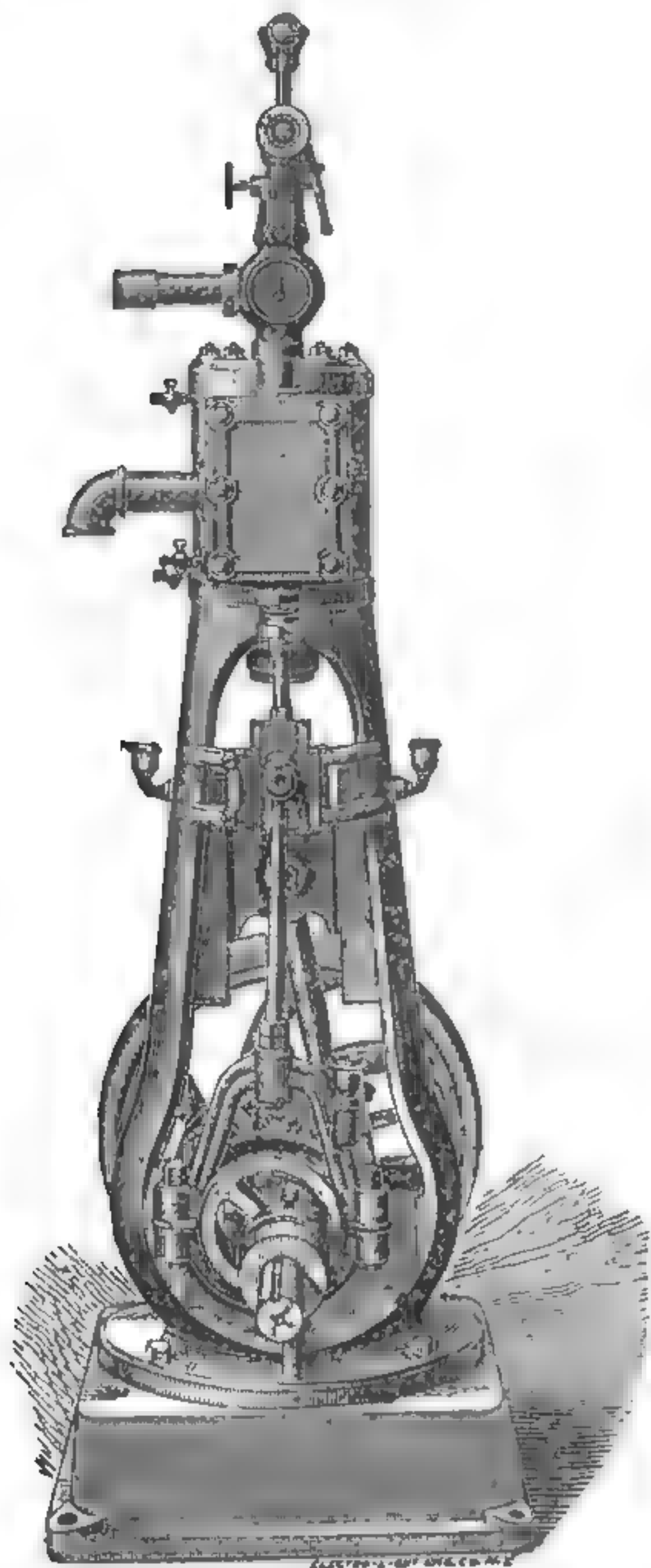


NO. 8.



NO. 1.

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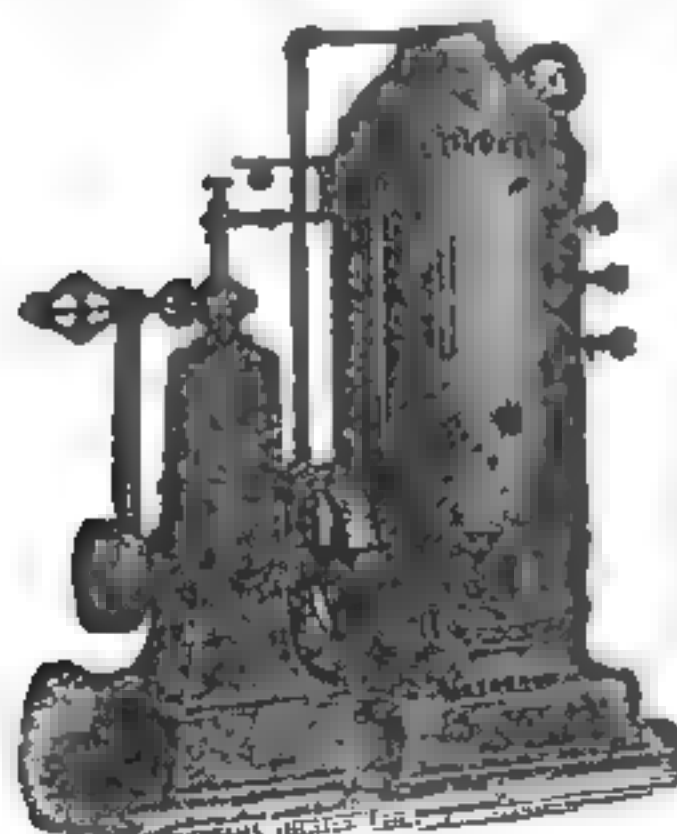
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Metal Patterns, Models and Machinery Built to Order. Send for Prices and Specifications.

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SELF-LUBRI-
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One and two Cylinder Engines, with vertical or horizontal boilers, are running 2 years without using a wrench on them.

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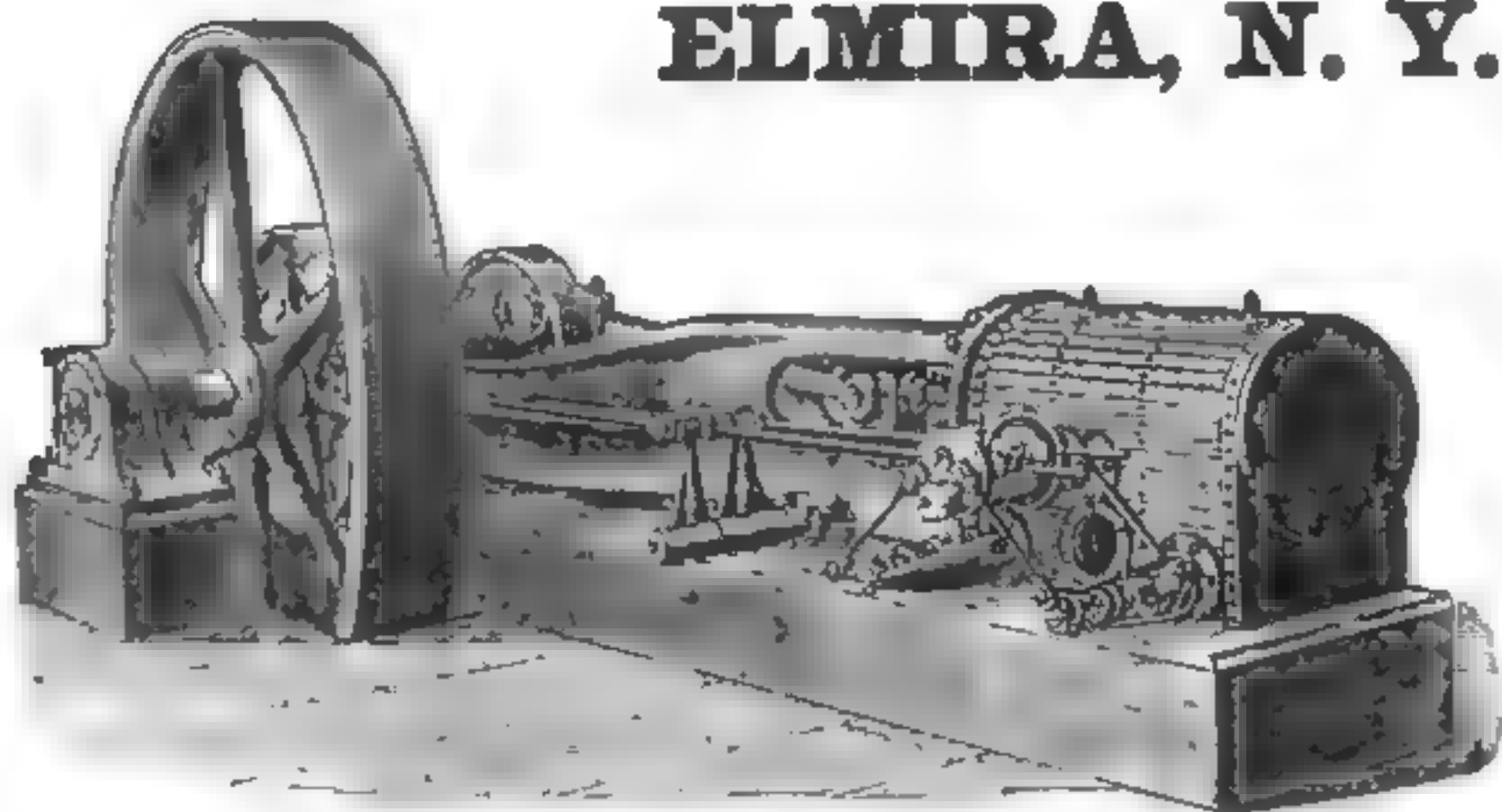
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ECONOMY OF FUEL.

REGULATION EQUAL TO ANYTHING IN USE.

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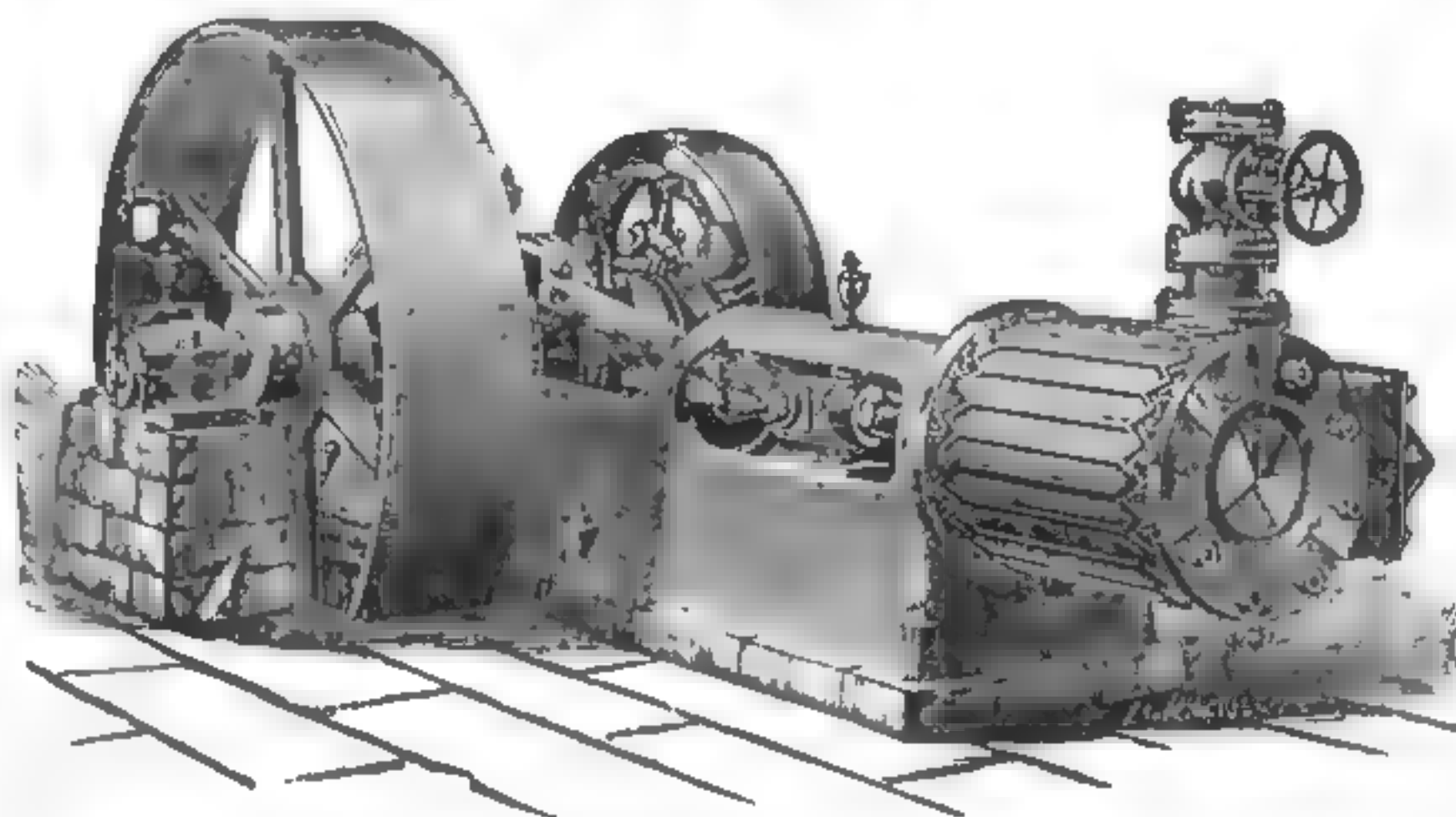
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Exclusive Manufacturers of the

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Also manufacturers of Bran Duster Cloth, Plated Wire Mill Screen Cloth, Smut Cloth, Brass and Copper Wire Cloth. A full line constantly on hand. Send for samples and price lists.

Brooklyn Wire Cloth Works.

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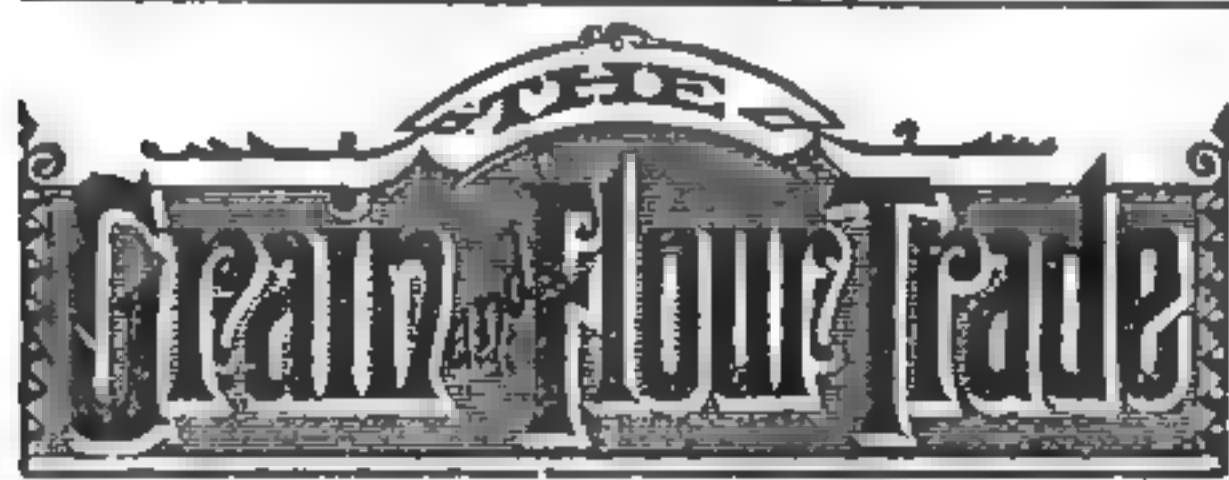
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KEEP YOUR BELTS FROM SLIPPING

And Save Your Power by Using FRICTION COVERING for Pulleys. Agents Wanted. Satisfaction Guaranteed- Easily Applied. No Rivets. Effective.

NATIONAL PULLEY COVERING CO., BALTIMORE, MD.



OFFICE OF THE MILLING WORLD,
BUFFALO, N. Y., June 22, 1889.

On Friday of last week wheat was boosted by reports of bad weather in the West and unsettled and unfavorable weather in Europe. June wheat opened at 81½¢ and closed at 83¢. Options 9,500,000 bushels. Rain in the Northwest, where it was badly needed, seemed to be the only feature that prevented a regular boom in wheat. June corn closed at 41½¢ and oats at 27½¢. Wheat flour was firm and unchanged. Considerable trading in both wheat and flour was done during the day. None of the minor lines showed much change.

On Saturday continued unfavorable weather reports and stronger cables made wheat still higher, stronger and more active. June wheat opened at 83¢ and closed at 83½¢. Options for the half-day 6,160,000 bushels. June corn firmed up to 41½¢ and oats to 28¢ at closing. Wheat flour was held generally higher, and buyers held off except where they could buy at Friday's prices. Exporters took some stock for the United Kingdom. The minor lines were steady.

On Monday the markets showed the usual activity, excitement, irregularity and unsettledness consequent upon every "boom." The reports of wet weather delaying the winter-wheat harvest and dampening the grain continued, making the winter-wheat market strong. June wheat opened at 83½¢, sold up to 85½¢ and closed at 83½¢. July closed at 83½¢, August at 83¢, and September at 83½¢. Trading was enormous in New York, amounting to 24,600,000 bushels. June corn closed at 41½¢ and oats at 28¢. Wheat flour was higher in sympathy with wheat, but the market, though firm, was dull. Southern ports shipped wheat freely for South America, the Argentine wheat crop having failed. The Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, mills are obliged to draw enough wheat from the United States to make 2,000 barrels of flour a day. The visible supply in the United States and Canada was:

	1889.	1888.	1887.
	June 15.	Jun 16.	June 18.
Wheat.....	17,631,294	25,246,698	41,217,221
Corn.....	11,215,095	12,448,513	11,771,149
Oats.....	5,468,153	5,767,000	3,013,969
Rye.....	1,025,897	240,128	245,423
Barley.....	305,562	240,023	148,100

On Tuesday there were improved weather reports, and that, together with the general long and short liquidation of Monday, made the markets easier, lower and dull. June wheat opened in New York at 83½¢ and closed at 82½¢. Options 3,000,000 bushels. June corn closed at 41½¢ and oats at 28½¢. Wheat flour was dead. The western and northwestern millers advanced prices 25¢ on the bulge in wheat, and the limits were still held, although wheat had begun to sag back. Sales were very small. The minor lines were quiet and featureless.

On Wednesday the weather reports from the wheat sections were more favorable, and the markets were lower, but more active. June wheat closed at 88½¢. Options 9,950,000 bushels. The speculators appear to be unwilling to believe any statements to the effect that the spring crop has been really damaged by early drouth and frost or by insects, or that the heavy rains and the "green midge" have seriously hurt the winter wheat. The bears are still on top, and they claim that they will stay on top. Kansas and Missouri, where harvesting is going on, report large yield and fine quality of winter wheat. June corn closed at 41½¢ and oats at 28½¢. Rye grain was dull at 48¢ to arrive and spot for Western, 51¢ to 52¢ for State afloat, and 49¢ to 50¢ for Jersey and near by on the track. Malt was nominally unchanged at old prices asked: 92½¢ to \$1.00 for

Canada; two-rowed State, 85¢ to 87¢; six-rowed do, 88¢ to 95¢. Mill feed was steady and quiet at old prices. 52½¢ to 55¢ for 60-lb; 52½¢ to 60¢ for 40-lb. and 80-lb., and 77½¢ to 80¢ for 100-lb; rye chop, 67½¢ to 70¢; \$1.23½¢ to 1.30 for both oil and cottonseed meal.

Wheat flour was quiet and unchanged, with exporters' limits still under the New York market. Sales were small. Following are the quotations for the day:

SPRING FLOUR.		
	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade.....	\$1.70@1.85	\$....@....
Fine.....	2.10@2.15	2.25@2.50
Superfine.....	2.30@2.60	2.70@3.00
Extra No. 2.....	2.90@3.20	3.10@3.35
Extra No. 1.....	3.40@3.75	3.60@4.25
Clear.....	3.45@3.65	3.75@4.00
Straight.....	4.45@5.00	4.50@5.25
Patent.....	5.30@5.60	5.15@5.85

WINTER FLOUR.		
	Sacks.	Barrels.
No grade.....	\$1.80@2.00	\$....@....
Fine.....	2.20@2.50	2.35@2.60
Superfine.....	2.60@3.00	2.90@3.25
Extra No. 2.....	3.20@3.50	3.45@3.60
Extra No. 1.....	3.60@4.25	3.80@4.80
Clear.....	3.75@4.10	4.00@4.55
Straight.....	4.25@4.60	4.50@4.80
Patent.....	4.50@4.75	5.00@5.35

CITY MILLS.		
W. I grades.....		\$4.30@4.45
Low grades.....		2.35@2.65
Patents.....		5.00@6.00

Rye flour was steady at \$2.75 to \$2.90. Corn products were steady and in good demand at the following quotations: Coarse, 79¢ to 81¢; fine yellow, 90¢ to 92¢, and 95¢ for fine white; Brandywine, \$2.75; Southern and Western, \$2.60 to \$2.70; hominy grits, \$2.70 to \$2.75 in bbls, \$1.20 in sacks; granulated brewers' meal, \$1.20 per 100 in sacks. Corn flour, \$2 to \$3 for bbls; chops, 60¢ to 65¢.

On Thursday there was little change in the market conditions. June wheat closed at 83½¢. Options 5,040,000 bushels. June corn closed at 41½¢ and oats at 28½¢. Wheat flour was steady and unchanged. All the minor lines were featureless.

NOTES.

J. T. Jay, Hilton, Ga., builds a grist-mill.
Lane & Harris, Hindsville, Ark., remodel to rolls.
R. E. Taney's mill, Hancock, Md., flood-damaged.
F. Bolinger, Belton, Tex., puts steam plant in his mill.
S. R. Houk, Lebanon, Tenn., build a \$10,000 flour-mill.
Wm. Dicken's mill, Hancock, Md., flood-damaged.
W. H. Gaskins' grist-mill, St. Matthews, S. C., burned.
The Wheeler Mill Co., Trenton, Tenn., will build a mill.
A. R. Johnson, Frazier, Ga., added a 100-bushel corn-mill.
Johnston & Southern, Lake Creek, Ga., build a grist-mill.
J. D. Carroll & Co.'s flour-mill, Russellville, Ky., burned; loss \$15,000.
The Union Mill & Warehouse Co., Atlanta, Ga., added new flouring machinery.
W. B. Crawford, Beaumont, Tex., proposes to build a grist-mill at New Birmingham, Tex.
A. W. Wood, Dallas, Tex., is forming a \$65,000 stock company to run the Todd Flouring Mill.
John W. Poole, Petersburg, Va., builds new corn and flour mills in place of his flood-wrecked plant.
A. D. Lloyd, Dallas, Tex., is building a 200-barrel roller flour mill and a 50,000 bushel grain elevator.

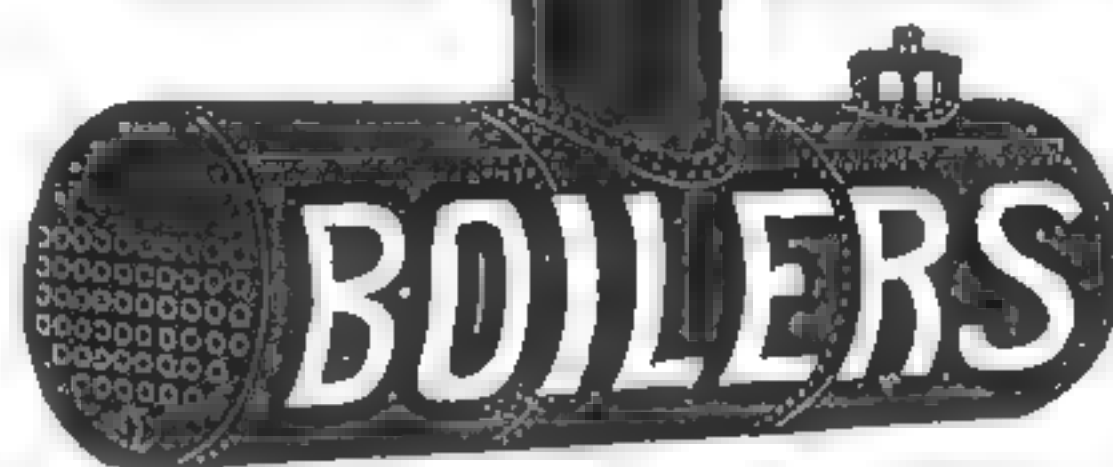
BUFFALO MARKETS.

WHEAT—Quiet. New No. 1 hard was very scarce, there only being 30,000 or 33,000 bu on the market and consequently the price quickly advanced to \$1.00½; 1,500 bu sold at that price. Old do was quoted at \$1.22½; new No. 1 Northern at 94¢; old do at 97¢ asked; 700 bu No. 2 Northern changed hands at 82¢, and 73¢, asked for No. 3 do. Chicago July wheat opened at 77½¢, advanced to 78½¢, declined to 77½¢, and closed at 78½¢ a decline of 1½¢ from the opening price. Winter wheat in good demand, offerings light, and market higher;

the only sale made was 1 carload No. 2 red at 89¢, but later in the day 89½¢ was bid and 90¢ asked in store for it; No. 3 extra do quoted at 82¢; No. 3 red at 77¢ to 78¢; No. 1 white at 92¢; 91½¢ bid, and No. 1 white Oregon at 85¢. CORN—In light demand; but market firm; 8,000 bu No. 3 corn changed hands at 38¢ to 38½¢, and a few carloads No. 2 yellow at 39½¢; No. 3 do quoted at 38½¢; No. 2 corn at 38½¢, and No. 3 corn at 38½¢ in store. OATS—In fair demand and market strong and higher. Sales comprised 8 carloads No. 2 white at 31½¢ to 31¾¢ on track, and 2 do, No. 2 mixed at 29½¢ to 27¢ in store; No. 3 white was quoted at 30¢ to 30½¢ in store. White State oats from farmers' wagon 31¢ to 33¢. CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm. Rates of freight on wheat to New York 3½¢ on corn 3½¢, on oats 2½¢, and on rye, 8½¢; lumber rates to New York \$2.25, to Albany \$1.75. RYE—Dull at 47½¢ to 48¢ for No. 2 Western. FLOUR—City ground—Patent spring \$6.25 to \$6.50 straight Duluth spring, \$5.75 to \$6.00; bakers' spring, best, \$5.50 to \$5.75; do rye mixture, \$4.75 to \$5.00; patent winter, \$6.00 to \$6.25; straight winter, \$5.00 to \$5.25; clear winter \$4.75 to \$5.00; cracker, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Graham \$4.75 to \$5.00; low grade, \$3.09 to \$4.00; rye, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per bbl. OATMEAL—Akron, \$6.00; Western \$5.75 per bbl; rolled oats, in cases, 7½ lbs \$3.25. CORNMEAL—Coarse, 80¢ to 85¢; fine, 85¢ to 90¢; granulated, \$1.50 per cwt.

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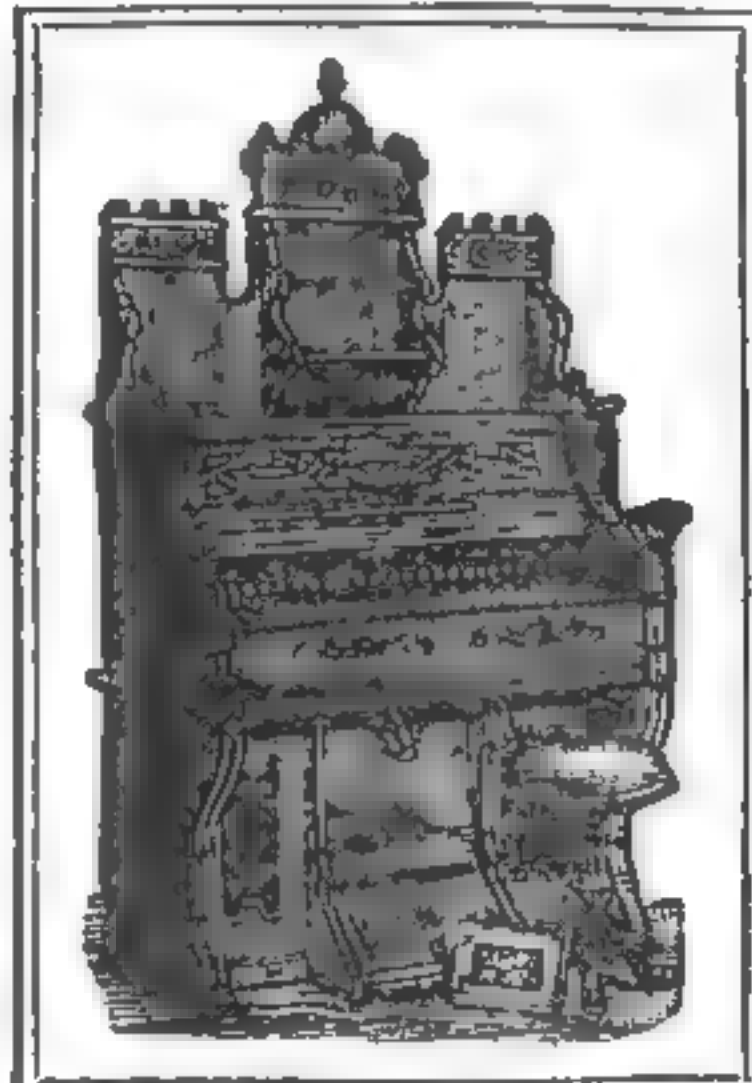
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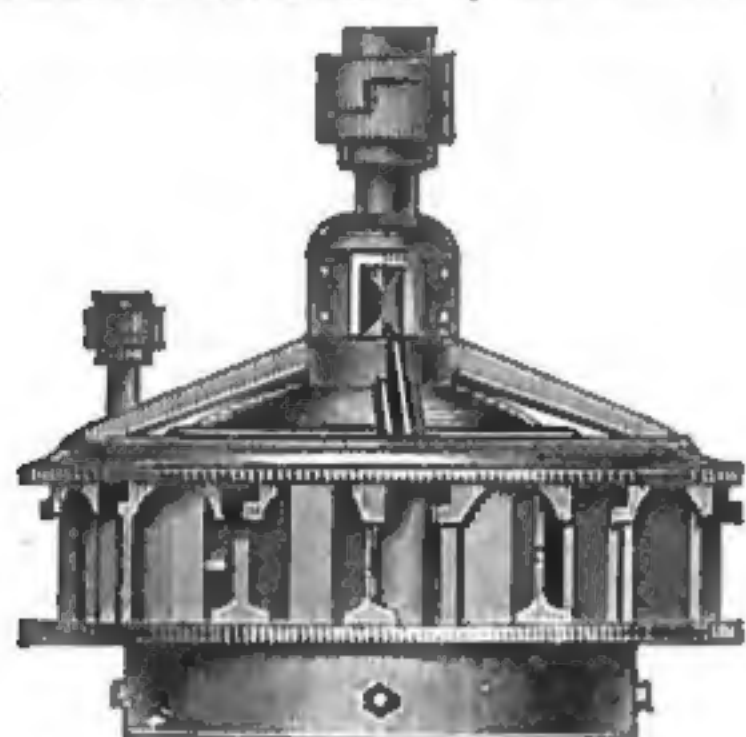
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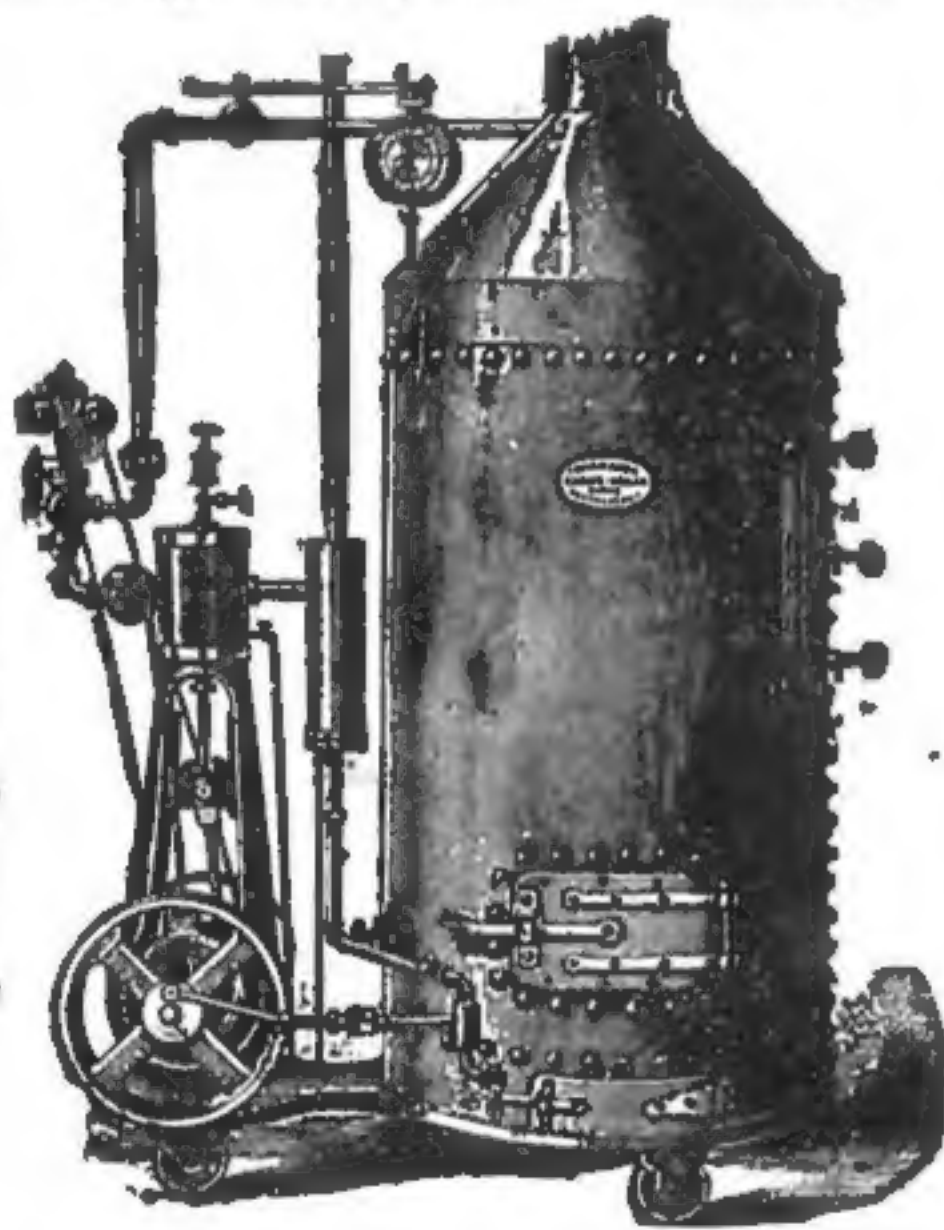
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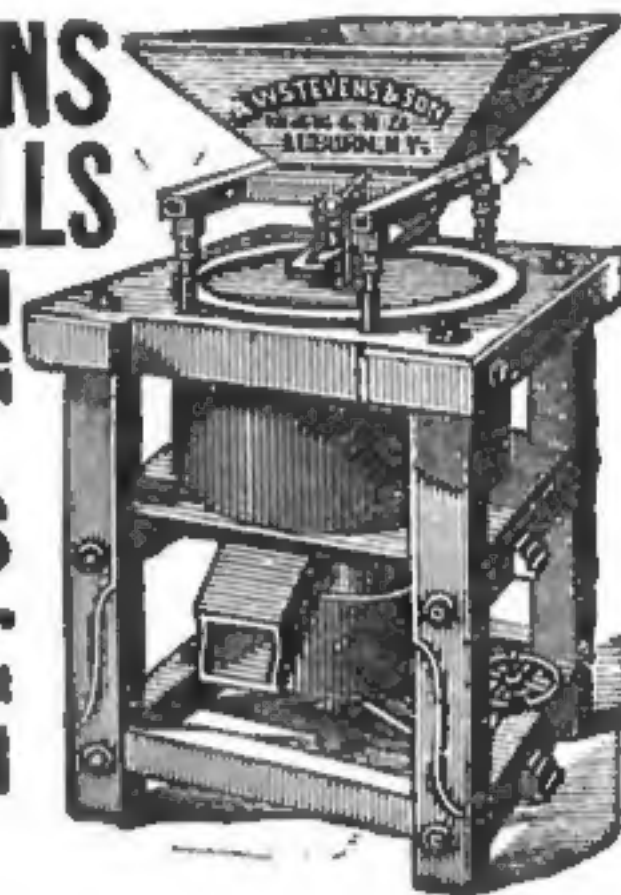
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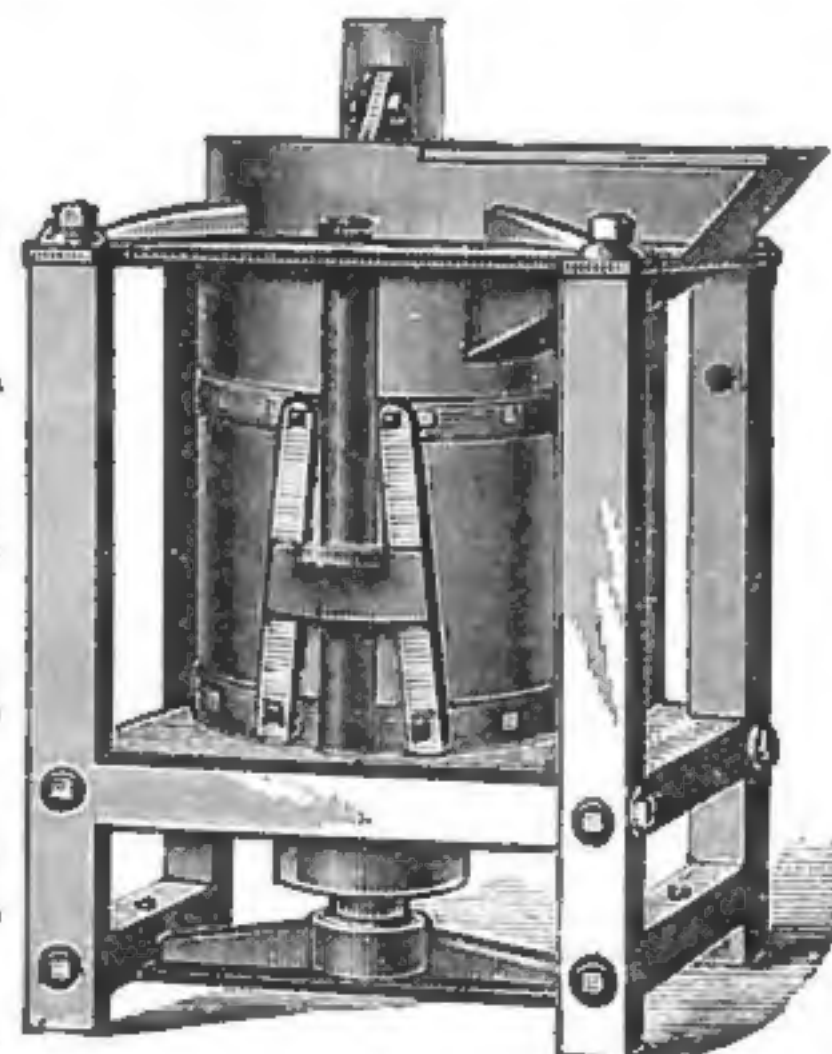
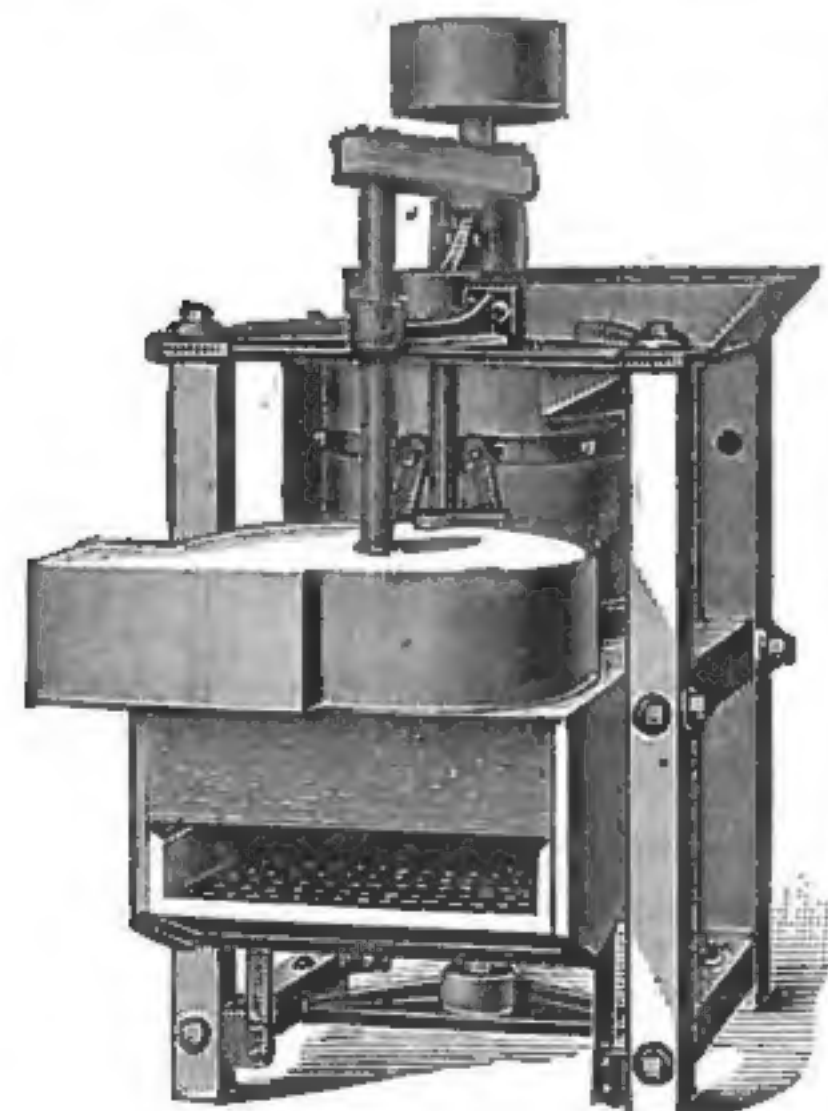
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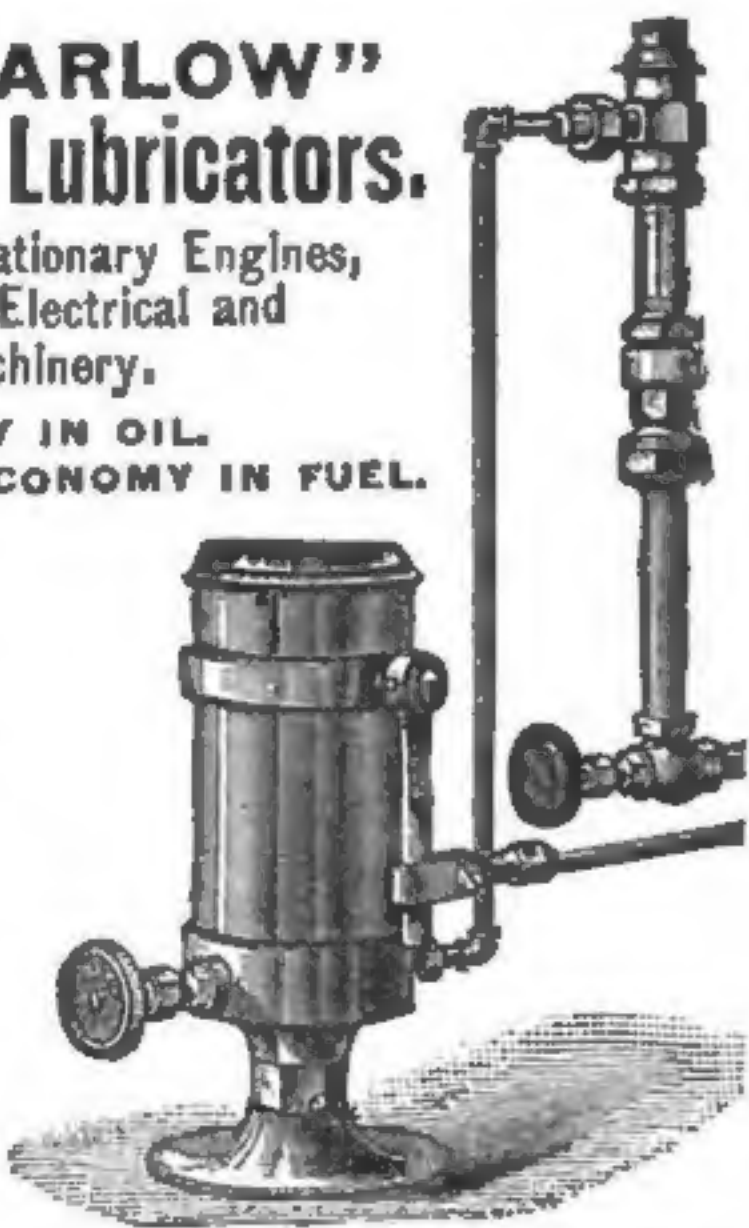
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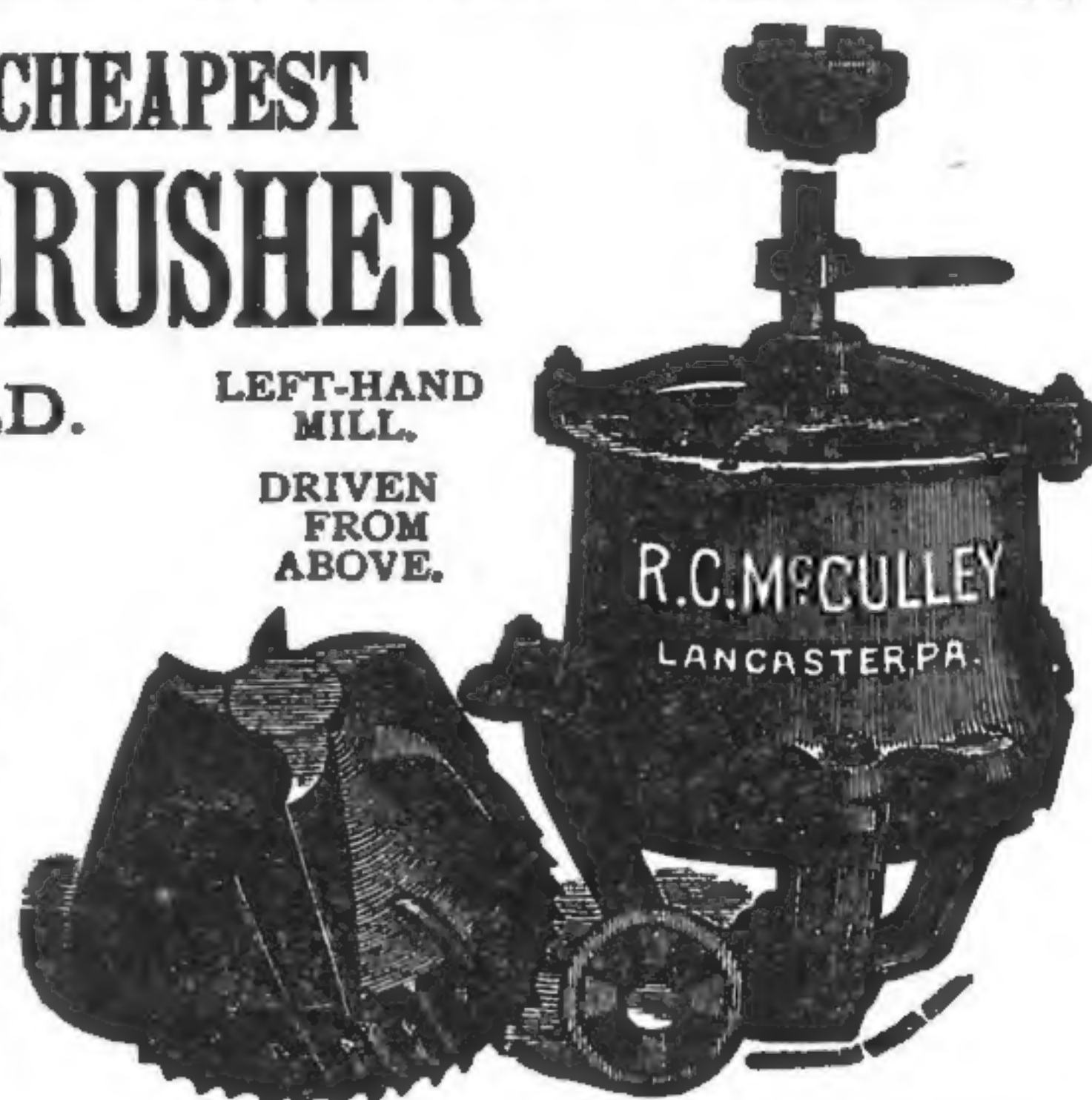
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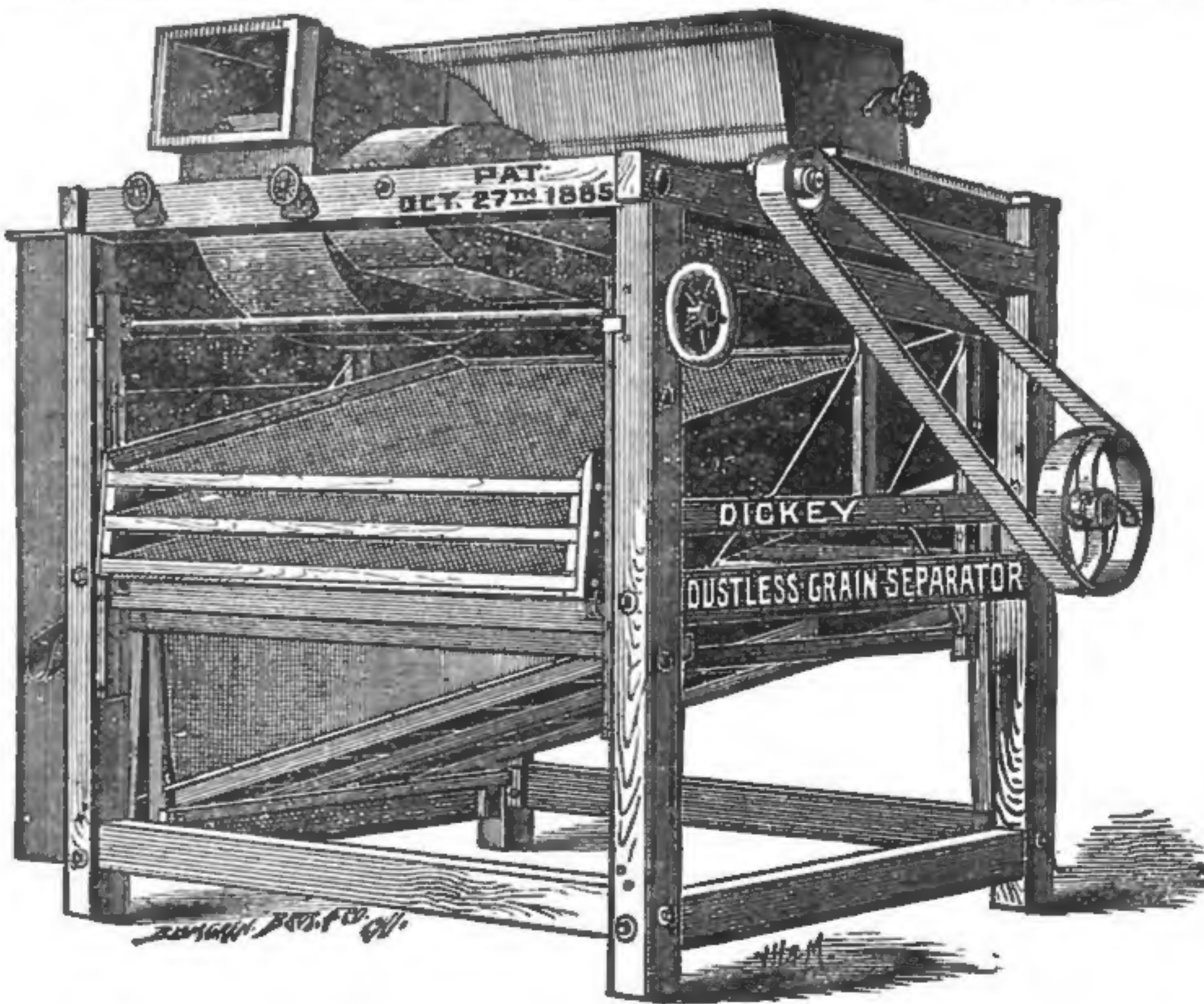


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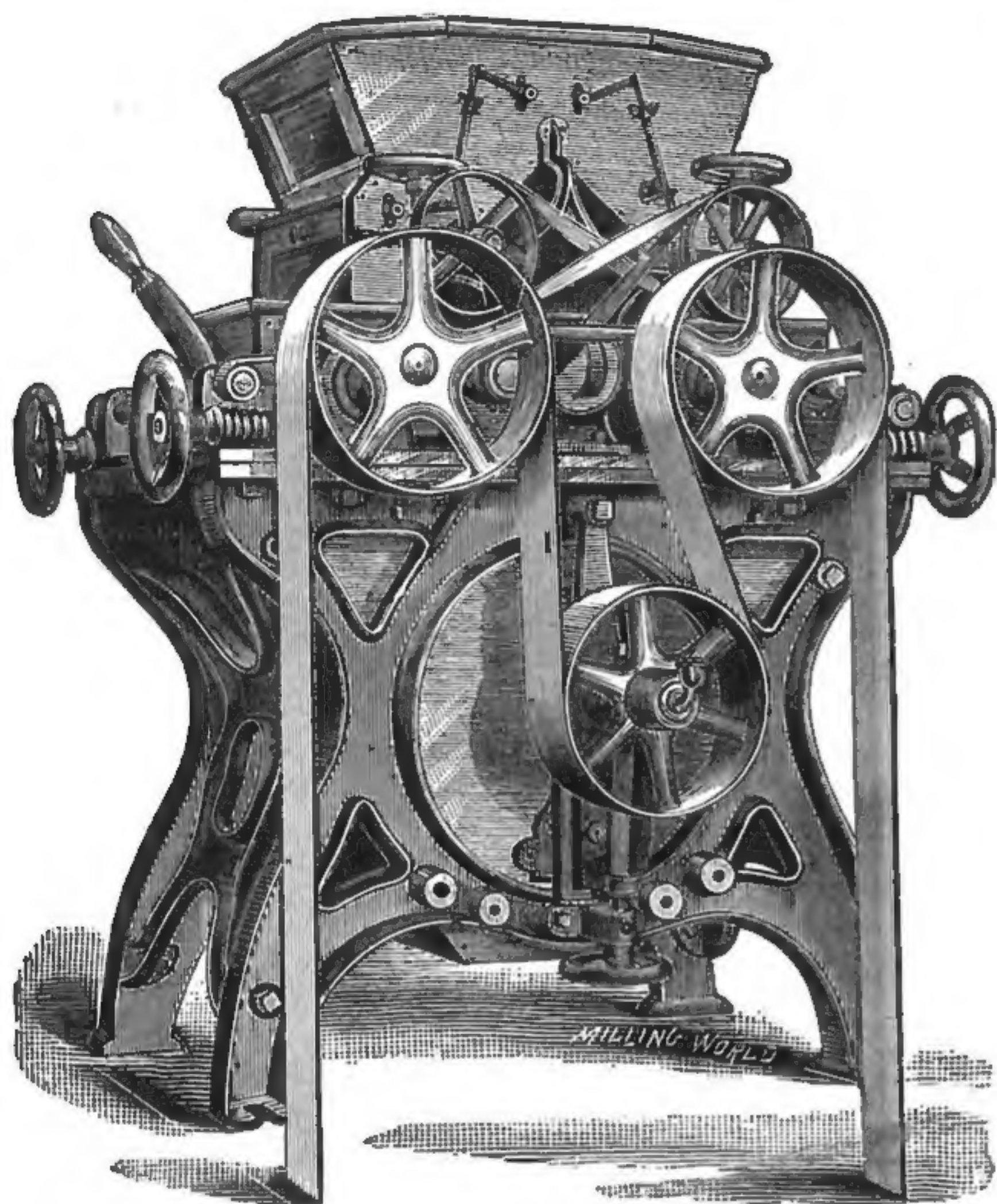
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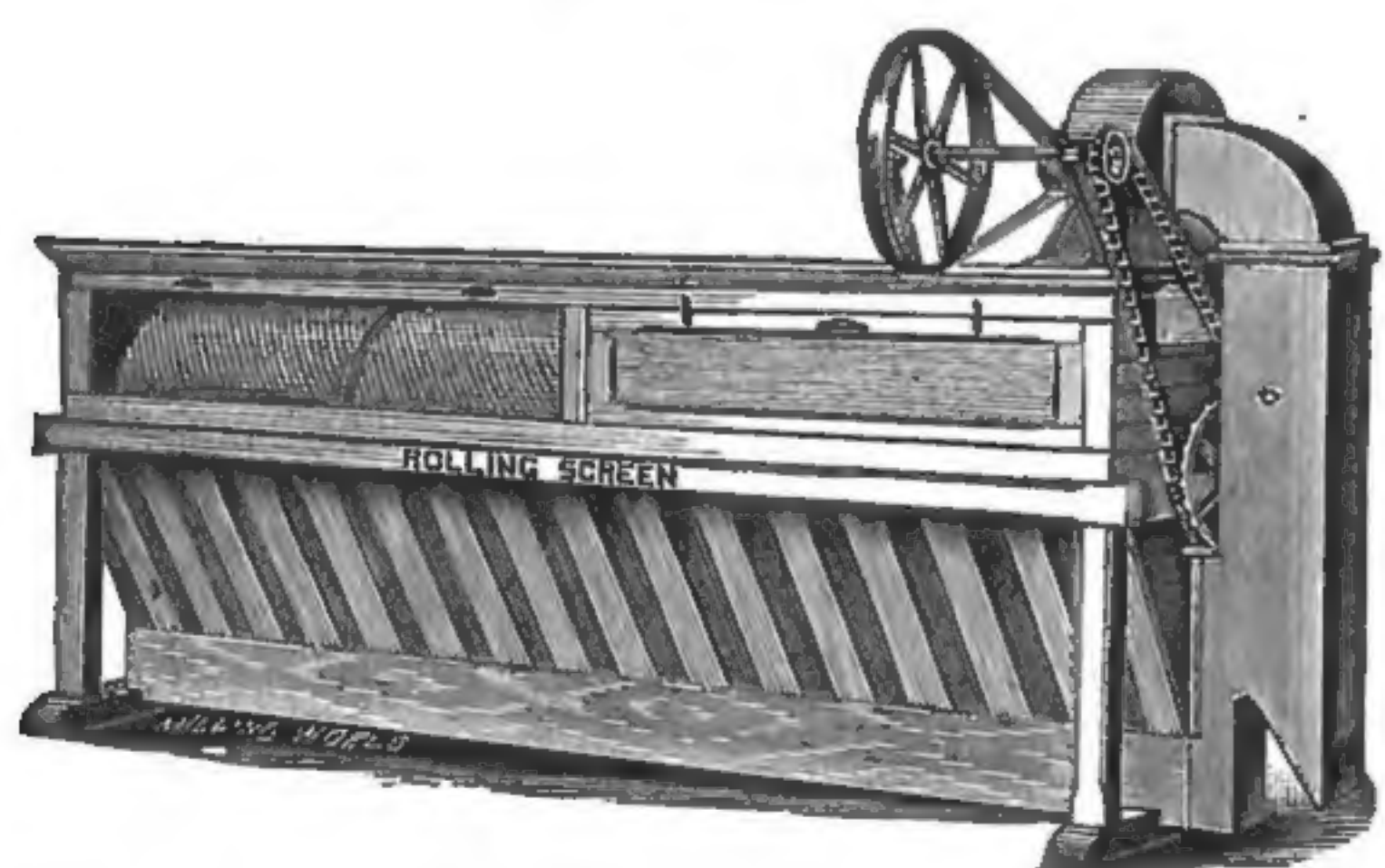
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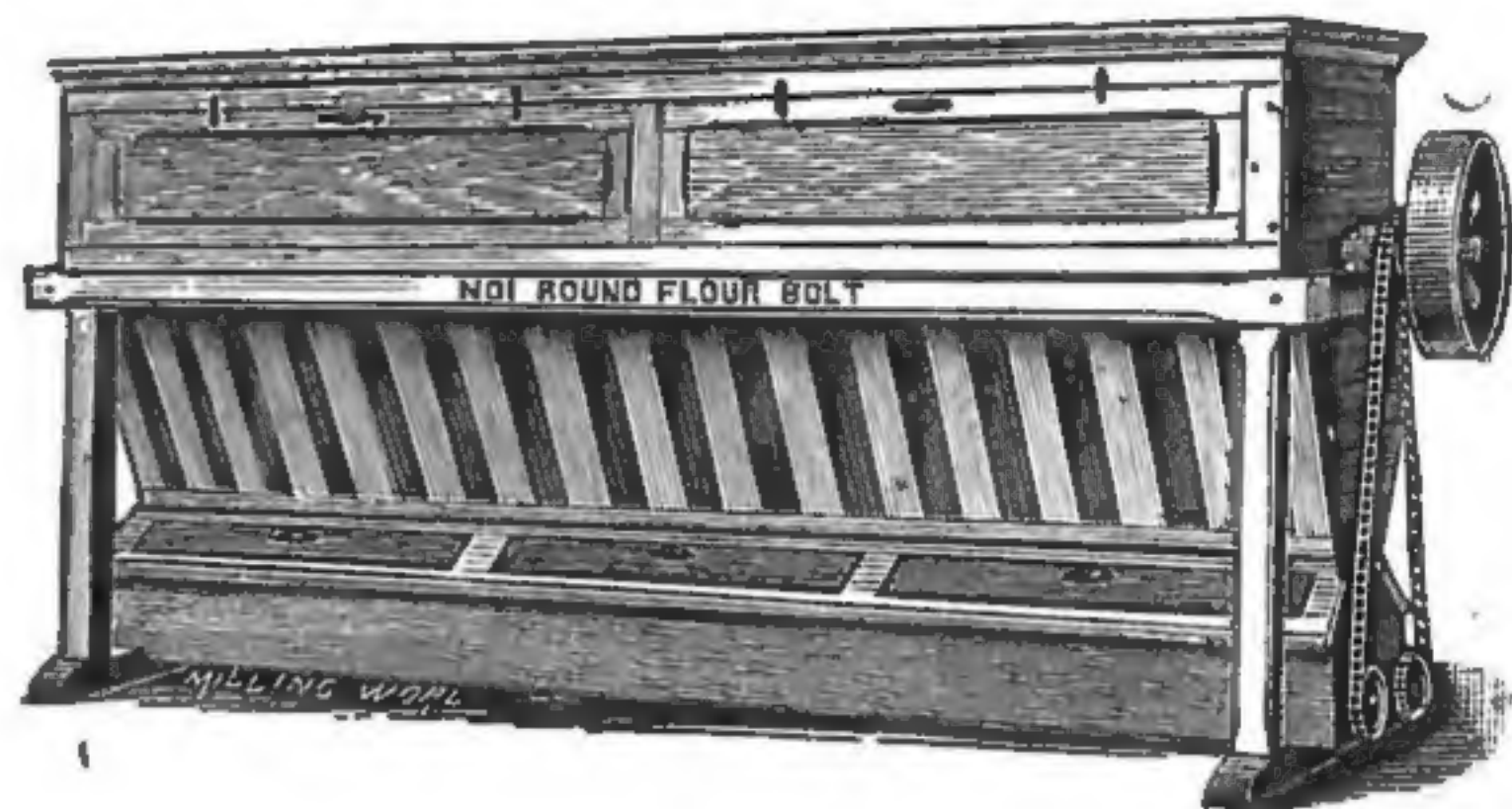
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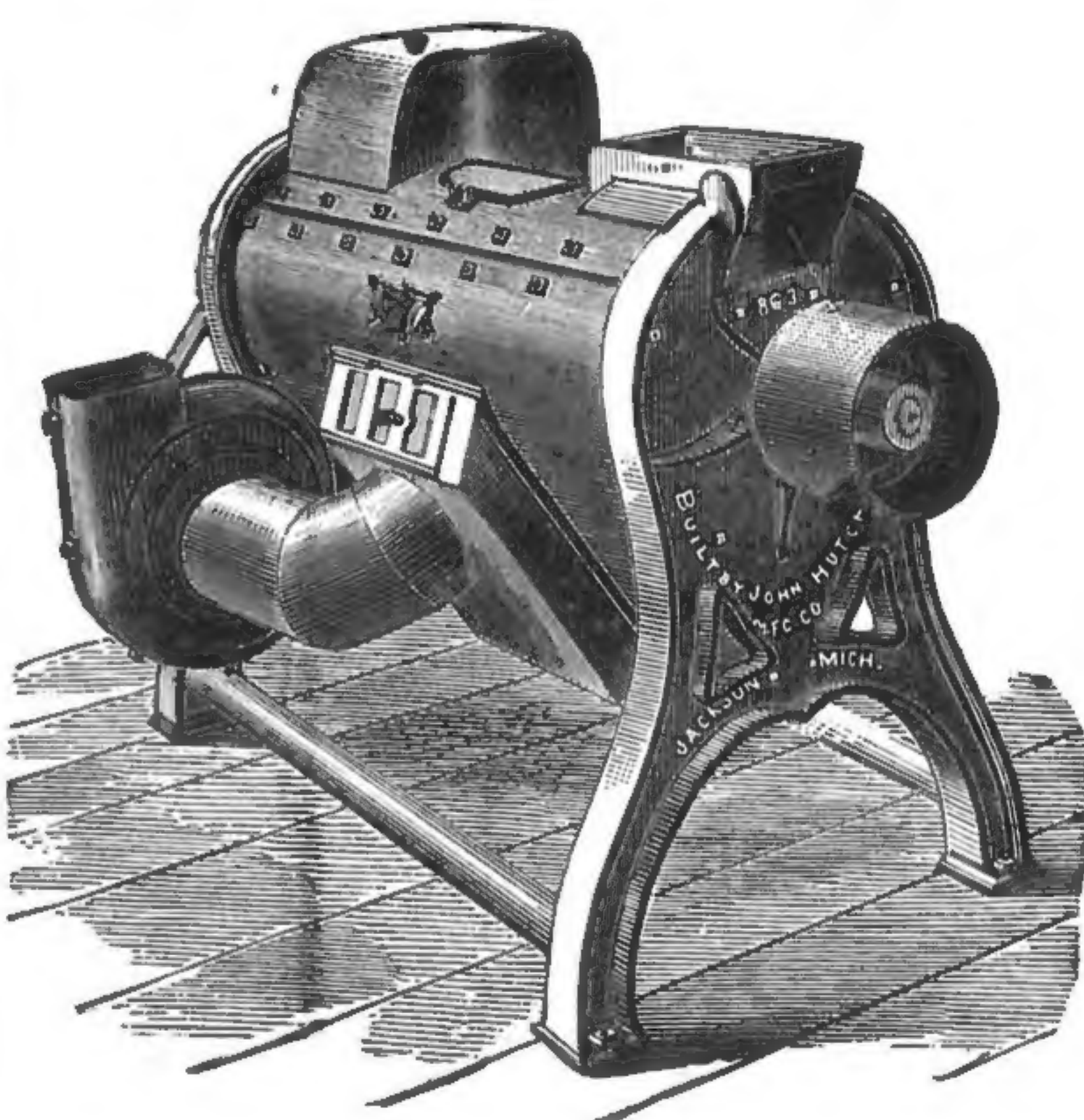


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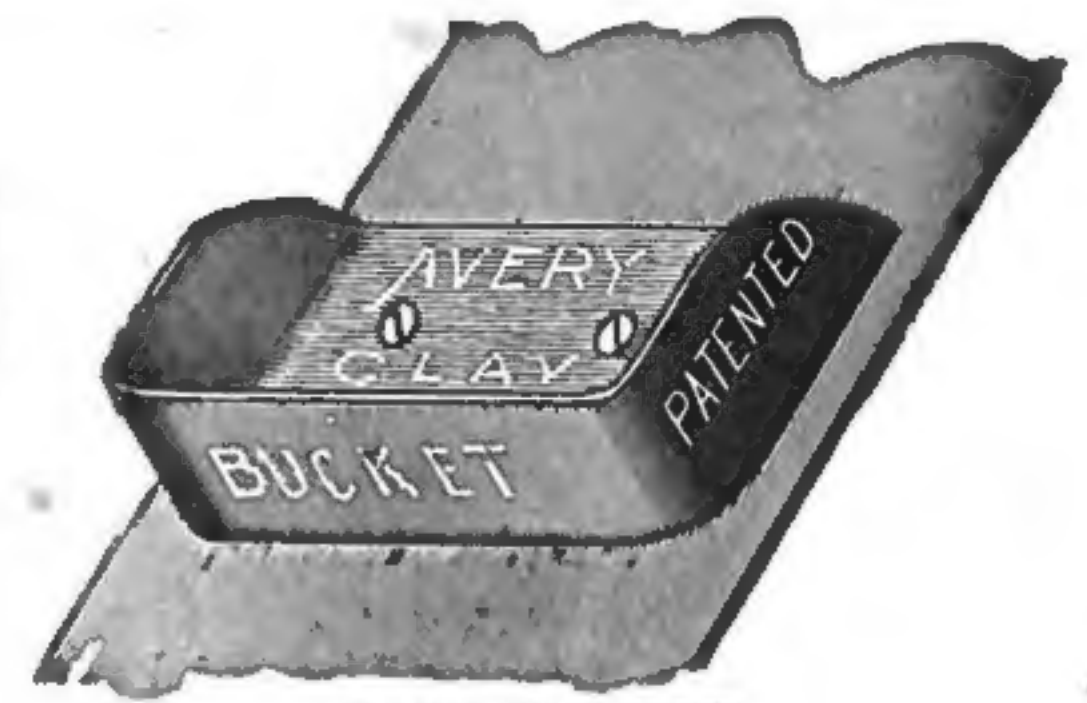
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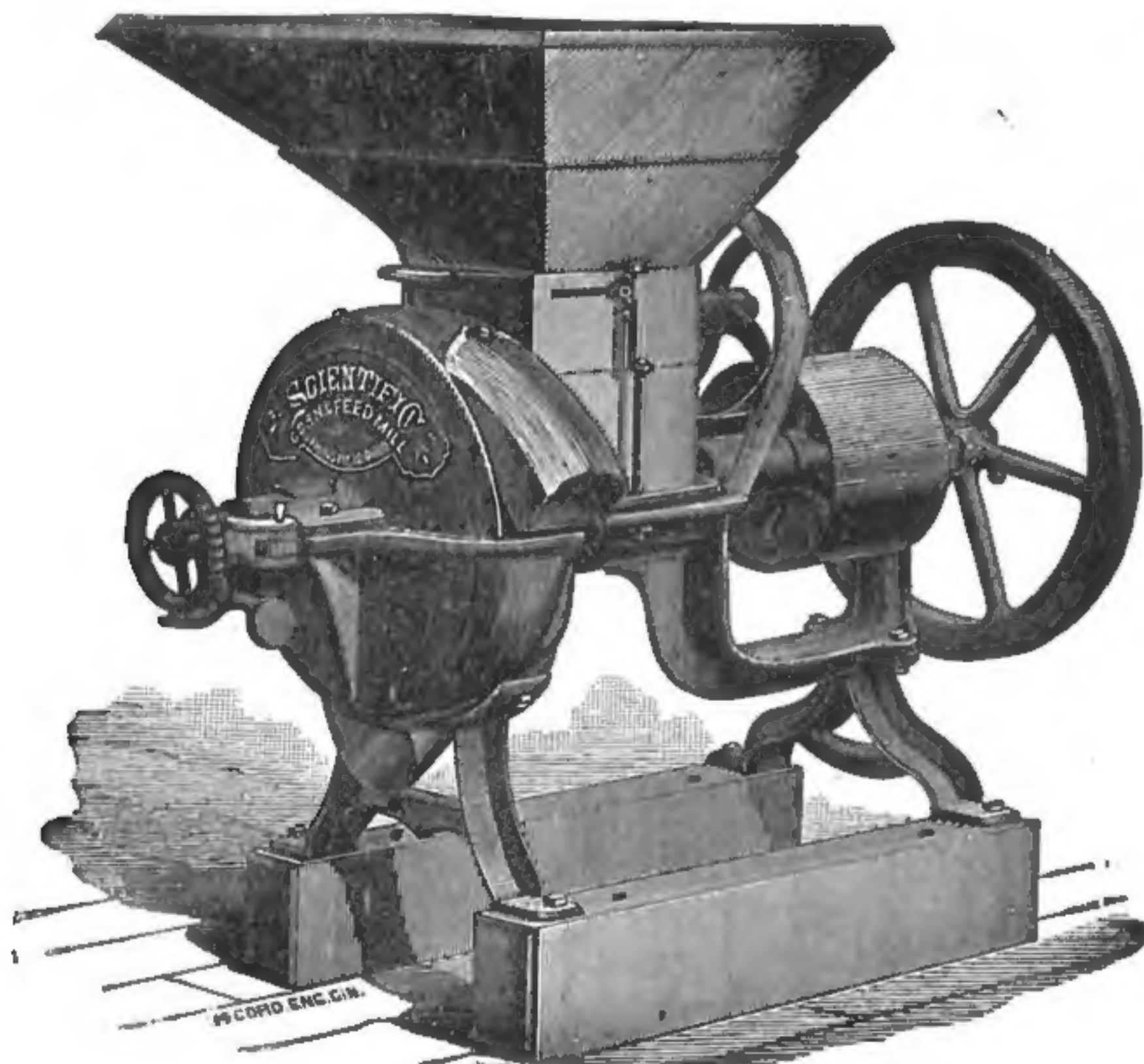
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